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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,473—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON
(Under Royal Patronage.)
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Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park. Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the most Healthy Quarter.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5527	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5527	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5247	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Meccesi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes,

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VENDOBONA	C. Ballen	4,331	28th Nov.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Bosoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
GOKANIEM	4,810	Schmitz	29th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	deMandesuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Paquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	6,000	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,350	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	5,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible], Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., [illegible] and promptitude and at [illegible] for large contracts. Apply at "Gazette" [illegible]

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 8th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 3rd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGH, [illegible] THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
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H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
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QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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UNDER THE NEW

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THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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Immediate Settlement of Claims,
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Unquestionable Security.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuia, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddled (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	5
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	2

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TRADE MARK

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BEG TO INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

PASSENGERS AND VISITORS TO INDIA

TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCKS,

AS ENUMERATED BELOW, AND TO SOLICIT THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THEIR

SHOWROOMS IN BOMBAY,

WHERE SELECTIONS, UNRIVALLED IN INDIA, MAY BE SEEN.

1	2	3
WINES. BEERS. SPIRITS. LIQUEURS. STORES. TOBACCO. CIGARS. HARDWARE. CUTLERY. GLASS. CHINA. TIFFIN BASKETS.	HATS. HELMETS. TRUNKS. PORTMANTEAUX. SADDLERY. GAMES. GYMKHANA. AMMUNITION. GUNS. RIFLES. REVOLVERS.	JEWELLERY. ELECTROPLATE. FANCY GOODS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION. DRESSING BAGS. LEATHER GOODS.
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EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TRAVELLERS OR SHIKAR EXPEDITIONS.

Goods are all of the Highest Class; are up to date as Regards Pattern, and are sold at Prices, which allowing for the Expense of importation, are the same as those of the CHEAPEST HOUSES IN LONDON.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1836).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!!
REDUCED PRICES!!!

OF

"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman)		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube		250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube		275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE

IMPORTED FORTNIGHTLY FROM THE BEST SHIPPERS.

		Rs. a.
HAMS, in Canvas, 9 to 16 lbs.	per lb.	0 15
BACON, in Cut	"	0 14
BREAKFAST BACON	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	2 "	2 4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in Cut,	per lb.	0 13
Do. Dutch, by the whole Cheese, about 4 lbs. each	per lb.	0 11

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MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.



CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

A very large selection of all the newest and most fashionable Cards of the present Season.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH CARDS.

The variety of pattern and the beauty of design of these Cards becomes more noticeable year by year and the stock just received for the coming season still shows an advance.

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A special artist has been engaged upon these productions, and the selection of water-colour painting of Flowers in pure wash and in body colour is exceptionally fine. Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

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Messrs. THACKER & Co. will be pleased to receive early orders for Cards to be specially printed and stamped with Crest or Monogram.

INDIAN SCENES & VIEWS.

This Series comprises a very beautiful collection of photographic views of Bombay and Native Scenes—mounted on Cards suitable for private Cards at 8 annas each.

INDIAN CARDS PRINTED IN COLOUR.

A series of Indian Cards, printed in colours by the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. Each Card containing a characteristic Indian Scene, or Native Character, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, Butterflies, &c., indigenous to the country, 8 annas and 4 each.

JEWELLED COMIC, AUTOMATIC DEVOTIONAL AND AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND BOOKLETS.

We forward packets of Cards to select from to Mofussil Customers by V-P P, giving credit for all returned. Some idea should be given of the class of Cards required when ordering.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.
CHARLIE TAYLOR,
BELLA CARRINGTON,
Supported by their Australian
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,
Which now includes the young and talented Australian Prima Donna
MISS LAURA ROBERTS,
19 TALENTED ARTISTES.
Production of Paulton's immensely successful London Extravaganza
NIOBE,
To be followed by selections from the successful Musical Plays.
THE GEISHA
AND
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
By MISS LAURA ROBERTS & COMPANY.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,

BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.
BY
MADAME LILY HOWARD,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay.
In aid of the
CHILDREN'S WARD CONVALESCENT HOME KHANDALA.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2, Admission Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE FOURTH of the Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by Principal FAIRBAIRN, D.D., LL.D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 27th inst., at 6 P.M. SUBJECT:—The HISTORICAL PERSONALITY in RELIGION.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MARIA VALERIE, from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

"LORD NELSON" RESTAURANT
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

WANTED, AT ONCE, An ARTIST, a BAR MAID and a PIANIST. Application with photo to PROPRIETOR.
"LORD NELSON" Restaurant, Colombo.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from the 1st December next the rates between Bombay and all Southern Mahratta Railway Stations except a few in the immediate neighbourhood of Poona for all descriptions of goods will be cheaper via Shepherd and Company's Steamer Service and the West of India Portuguese Railway, than via the G. I. P. Railway.

Details of the rates by the two routes can be obtained by application to Station Masters on the Southern Mahratta Railway or to Messrs. Shepherd and Company in Bombay.

Goods for despatch from Bombay should be offered at Messrs. Shepherd and Company's Offices at the Prince's Dock, accompanied by a Customs declaration, the form for which can be obtained by application to Messrs. Shepherd and Company.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 9th November, 1898.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office ... the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy..............................Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CURZON PAVILION OF VARIETIES.

LOCATION—ESPLANADE.
Sole Lessee and Proprietor.........MR. LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager ....MR. EDWIN GEACH.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

Doors open at 4-30. Starting punctually at 5. CHILDREN EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART Ladies give the Youngsters A TREAT.	MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE

PERFORMANCE AS AT NIGHT.
LAMONT WILL DIVE OUTSIDE AT 4-30.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO NIGHT	Doors open at 8 starting at 9. Spend a Pleasant SATURDAY EVENING with "THE FLYING JORDANS"

PRESS AND PUBLIC UNANIMOUS.
PRESS AND PUBLIC UNANIMOUS.
In their verdict of the
FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS.
FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS
AND THEIR
SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY.
"This is what they say."
Absolutely
THE FINEST ENTERTAINMENT YET SEEN IN BOMBAY.
BOOK YOUR SEATS DURING DAY
AND SEE THIS
BRIGHT AND BRILLIANT COMBINATION.

PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 as.—Special box Seats Rs. 4. Soldiers and Sailors half price to 2nd and 3rd seats.

SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY AND COMPANY.

N.B.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort of our patrons and bicycles checked free.

FREE LAMONT, THE HUMAN ARROW, will execute his Great Sensational Dive of 80 feet, into a Safety Net at 4-30 and 8 o'clock outside the Marquee, and this is FREE

FREE! FREE! FREE!

REMEMBER MATINEE at 4-30 AND EVENING PERFORMANCE AS USUAL.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 27.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RUM in the Bengal Command will be received by the Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer at Calcutta, up to 12 noon, on the 20th day of December, 1898.

Forms of Tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 2 o'clock P.M., on the 10th December, 1898.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer:—

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements for 3 years.	Period of Contract. From	To	Amount of earnest money.
	Imperial gallons			
Calcutta	14,009	1st April 1899.	31st March 1902.	Two per cent. of the value of one year's supply calculated at rate tendered but not exceeding Rs. 500.
Allahabad	1,800			
Jubbulpore	1,200			
Lucknow	3,[illegible]00			
Bareilly	14,700			
Agra	4,000			
Meerut	21,900			
Total	61,200			

NOTE.—Tenderers are at liberty to tender their Rates for all the Stations named above or for any single Station.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1898.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY HELEN CRAW DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of MARY HELEN CRAW, widow, late of DOONAGIRI, RANIKHET, in the N. W. Provinces, European deceased (who died at Doonagiri, Ranikhet, aforesaid on or about the 3rd day of July, 1897, and Probate of whose Will was on the 25th day of November, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to FRANCIS EARLE, Esquire, the Sole Surviving Executor of the said Will of the said deceased (George Fleming the other Executor named in the said Will having died at Dehra Dun on or about the 19th August, 1896, (to have effect throughout British India,) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such Executor at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of December 1898, as after that date the said Executor will pay the assets of the said deceased then in his hands as in the said Will directed having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned Solicitor for the said Executor.—Dated this 25th day of November 1898.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...........................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..............£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
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Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
(Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches: buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1898.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 5. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RS. 40.—GENT'S EVENING DRESS JACKET, Silk Roll Collar and Linings. Grand Value. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, One BrandNew LADIES' HIGHEST GRADE CYCLE with Dunlop Welsh Pneumatic Tropical Tyres, by Hobart, of Birmingham, with Accessories.

TO COAL DEALERS and ENGINEERS.—"A TABLE of the CALORIFIC and EVAPORATIVE POWER of COALS."—Specially prepared for use in India. Price, Re. 1 2. Apply, Indian TEXTILE JOURNAL CO., Ld., Medows Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA DAIRY CO., No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort, SUPPLIES DAILY FRESH MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, etc., of unequalled quality. For terms, apply MANAGER.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WANTED, CLERK who has had experience of Warehousing work, and who thoroughly understands Book keeping. Apply, stating salary expected with copies of Testimonials (recent) to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED 1 or 2 Pupils to join 2 others, for instruction in ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINEERING for City and Guilds Exams: next May. Theory and Practice. Apply, Dr. TAVARIA, Byculla.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED an EXCHANGE by an Officer in a British Regiment going Home next year, with an officer in any Staff Corps Regiment. Apply "A B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—COP OR BOBBIN REELS, new or second-hand. Write to No. "38," care of this paper.

WANTED For the Holkar College, Indore, a PROFESSOR of SANSCRIT. The applicant must have Graduated with honours. Applications, enclosing copies of testimonials to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "35," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

STEEL TRUNKS of Superior Maker, very strong and durable. Cash and Despatch Boxes by Short Short and Co., at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME, superior upright cottage piano, second hand, excellent condition. Also Arab Pony and Dogcart. Apply No. "I, C E." care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—An Elegant Second-hand, but very slightly used, CABRIOLET BUILT at the Fort Coach Factory and which has won a GOLD MEDAL at the Poona Horse Show. In very good condition and quite as good as new. FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE.—OLD ROVING and Inter Frames by Curtis, Parr and Medley now working at the Swadeshi Mills, Cooria. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at the Mills.

FOR SALE, owner going home, a mail-phaeton, by Thrupp and Maberley, Oxford St., London, in perfect order and complete in every respect. Rs. 1,800. and

SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS in good order, by Merry and Company, St. James's Street, Rs. 200. Apply to Major-General T. A. COOKE, Commanding Sind District, Karachi.

PLEASE note our Organs and other Goods are imported from the well known London firm, Messrs. John G Murdoch and Co., Limited, 91 and 93, Faringdon Road, E. C.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The under-mentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER, free of charge.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

CHEAP Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilman-stores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines. Outstation Orders are executed, Domestic Servants supplied by C. S. DEMELLO & Co., opposite Crawford Market.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Meeting of the Board of the BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, FREDERICK NOEL PATON, European of Bombay, was APPOINTED AGENT of the Company, in succession to the late Mr. John Marshall.

By Order of the Directors,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Agent.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

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THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.

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Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure ....Rs. 25
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Private Paddock .... " 1
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Byculla Club.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE First Section of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY which JOINS the Broad-Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I, Railway Company's System at Kankra Khari 2 1-2 miles South of Surat, will be OPENED for THROUGH-BOOKING of all descriptions of Goods Traffic and for receipt and despatch of Public Telegrams on and from the 1st December, 1898.

The Stations which will be opened for Traffic will be as follows:—

STATIONS.	CODE INITIALS.
CHALTHAN	CHN
BARDOLI	BIR
MADHI	MID
VYARA	VRA

The ordinary Goods Rates, Rules and the Classification of Goods will be the same as on the Broad-Gauge Section of this Company's System.

Further particulars can be had on application to any of the Station-Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

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RESERVES AND REST .... " 13,83,900

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By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACH
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX,
E. (Name this paper.)

NOTES ON LAND REVENUE, PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY [illegible] ARMAL; Postage half-anna at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9-39m., 10-45a. Low water, 3-51m., 8-44a.
P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Bridge, 4 p. m.
Departure of Transport Dilwara.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Cycle Club Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4-15 p.m.
Principal Fairbairn's lecture on "The Historical Personality in Religion."
Address and Entertainment to Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Muzafferabad, Grant Road, 8-30 p. m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
Pali Hill Gymkhana Bumble Puppy Meeting; at Santa Cruz, 3-45 p.m. Special train at 3 o'clock.
Aryan Social Union People's Free Reading Room and Library, at 8-30 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, conversational meeting New High School, Fort, at 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun-rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-23m., 11-24a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-17a.
Opening of New Cheap Residences for Parsees, Tardeo, 4 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Haddon Hall left the dock yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

A HINDU FAIR.—The Tripuri Fair at Walkeshwar will commence to-morrow and will continue for five days.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet to-day at Sir R. Temple's statue, at 6-20 A.M., for a run to Cooria and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde Daresalam and Zanzibar per extra s s Newasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday.

A MISSING WIFE.—Babaji Govind, residing at Lower Colaba, reports that his wife, Saraswati, aged twenty-five years, left home on the 23rd instant at noon, and has not since returned. She had on her person ornaments valued at Rs. 400.

AN ABSCONDING GOLDSMITH.—Vishnu Dhondu, a Hindu, residing at Dadur, reports that a goldsmith residing at Purbhadevi Road, to whom he had entrusted gold of the value of Rs. 130 six months ago, absconded with the gold about eight days ago.

A MILL-HAND ROBBED.—Gunput Hurri, a mill-hand residing at Chinch pogly, reports that during his absence from home on the 24th instant someone entered his room by breaking the lock on the door and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 140.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, bandmaster, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock, local time.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered, in English at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Scientific Corroborations of Theosophy or Madame H. P. Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine" vindicated by the progress of Science."

DHARAVY CEMETERY.—To-morrow (Sunday,) there will be a Mass in the above cemetery, at 7-45, for the repose of the souls of the faithful burried there. The Very Revd. Vicar General of the Diocese of Damaun, will officiate. The train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. (Bombay time), will be found most convenient for visitors.

KAPOL BANIA CASTE MEETING:—Messrs. Tribhoowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhoowandas Varjeewandas and Harkisandas Narotamdas have called a meeting of the Kopal Bania Caste to-day, at the Madhaw Bag, at which the benefits of Mon. Haffkine's inoculation will be explained, and means will be adopted to make inoculation popular among the Kopal Banias.

REPORTED THEFT OF VALUABLES.—Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, residing at Doongersee Road, has reported to the police that he hung his coat and waist-coat on a peg in his bedroom on the 23rd instant and on the following day he found that a gold watch, a gold chain and a diamond ring of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,650, were stolen from the pockets of the garments.

MILL HANDS AND THE TANK BUNDER CREMATION GROUND.—A petition, signed by Messrs Vinayak A. Talcherkar, N. D. Nasikkar, Lakshman Mahadeva and about 2,000 others, mill hands and artisans, residing at Byculla, Chinchpogly, Ghorapdeo, Sewri, Mazagon, Dongri and Nava Nagpada, has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, praying for some much-needed facilities to be provided at the Tank Bunder Cremation and Burial grounds.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA.—As will be seen from an advertisement published elsewhere, the Bumble Puppy [illegible] will be held at Santa Cruz below the Jackal Club [illegible] minutes from Santa Cruz station) where the Gymkhana tent will be pitched and light refreshments provided. A special train will leave Colaba at 3 p. m. (Bombay time) and reach Santa Cruz at 3-33 p. m. The first event takes place at 3-45 p.m. and the last at 4-30. The return special leaves Santa Cruz at 5-20, and arrives at Colaba at 5-51. Full details of the railway time table will be found in the advertisement.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of Mr. W. J. Howard, second Judicial Clerk in the Presidency Police Court, having been appointed second Deputy Registrar in the High Court, Mr. S. W. Crichton succeeds Mr. Howard as second Judicial Clerk, and Mr. Moroba Vinayak Trilokekar has been appointed third Judicial Clerk, Mr. E. Fahey, a clerk in the Prothonotary's office, High Court, succeeds Mr. Moroba V. Trilokekar, as head-clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. This arrangement will come into force from next month.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT OOMERCARRY.—Manrup Jetha, a Marwaree shroff, having his shop on the ground floor of a house at Oomercarry Road, has reported to the police that on Thursday morning he locked his shop and went to a temple at Mumbadevi. About a couple of hours after he returned, when he found that the lock on the door was intact, but on going inside he noticed his box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 6,000 broken open and property valued at Rs. 890 stolen therefrom. An entrance was effected by removing a plank from a partition which separated the shop from an empty room at the back of the house.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.—From Thursday last a Fancy Bazaar has been opened in aid of the above Society near the Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabool and it will last till the 6th January next. Having in view the Society's noble and humanitarian undertaking, the bazaar well deserves the support of the charitable public of Bombay. This charitable institution established in 1869, has been doing immense good in this City for the last thirty years, relieving much distress and poverty. Donations in the shape of embroidery articles or money may be addressed to the Secretary, at No 70 Cavel

THE FLYING JORDANS.—The Spirited Flying Jordan management have arranged to give two performances to-day. A special childrens matinee performance will take place at 5, the doors being open to the public at 4-30, when all children will be admitted to any part of the theatre for 8 annas, and as an additional attraction Lamont, the human arrow, will do his sensational dive outside the pavilion at 4-30, so this afternoon should prove a veritable gala day for the young folks of the city. This evening there will be the usual performance starting at 9, when in view of the great popularity achieved by this really clear company of artists, a crowded and representative audience is assured. There was another very large audience present last evening, which augurs well for the success of the season.

A DISORDERLY POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Bdoniadally Yarally, a police naik doing duty at Oomercarry with being drunk and disorderly on the public road. On Wednesday morning at about two o'clock the accused while on his rounds on the Bhendy Bazaar Road was found drunk. He was disorderly and struck a pedestrian named Mahomed, who was at the time returning home. The accused then rushed against other people and assaulted them. He was arrested by Inspector Power. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, who defended the accused pleaded guilty and said that this being the first offence of the accused, under section 562 of the new High Court Criminal procedure Code, he might be dealt with leniently. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—The boom in this form of Stationery which has been so marked on the Continent has reached India and is being catered for by Messrs. Thacker and Co., Ld., who have just issued a series of reproductions of artistic individuality, charming souvenirs and panoramic views of Bombay. Native characters and Up-country scenes are included in the series which are executed in photogravure style of a first class character. Elephant fights, Nautch girls, jugglers, athletes, Snake charmers and musicians are some of the native characters, whilst the best known views of Bombay comprise a selection of admirable scenes treated by a capable artist. The price at which they are issued viz., one anna each, will insure a ready demand for these effective drawings. We welcome the series more particularly at this time of the year when it is so difficult to make a choice of something original in Christmas Cards. Each year this difficulty increases, and we are glad to note that these productions, will answer for both Christmas and New Year.

FISHERMEN AT VARIANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Govind Soma, a fisherman, charged Dagdu Balaji, Ghali and five others with assault, hurt, riot, and being members of an unlawful assembly, on the 28th of October. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked, that the evidence for the prosecution was perfectly clear and reliable. The accused denied being present on the occasion, but they had not called any credible evidence in support of that statement. The police sepoy No. 44 H—named Nooroodin Mirza, who had given evidence as to the complainant's condition on the 28th, could not be believed in the face of the evidence given by Dr. Dias, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, which was directly contradictory, of the sepoy's and which the court accepted as true. He, therefore, convicted all the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and the others Rs. 20 each; out of which he awarded the complainant Rs. 50, as compensation.

SECOND JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The second jubilee of the church missionary society began on April 1 of this year, and naturally claims something more than ordinary recognition on the part of all interested in making known the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. The great second jubilee meeting, held in London on November the 1st, was the more interesting, because the chairman of the meeting and all the speakers had some personal link with the celebration of fifty years ago. There will be a missionary meeting this afternoon at 5-30 p. m. in the C. M. S. Girls' School, Girgaum, next to the Church Missionary House. It is hoped that the Bishop of the Diocese, inspite of his many and important engagements, will be present on this occasion. On Sunday (the 27th) special Sermons will be preached in the C. M. S. Mission Church, Girgaum, in connection with the second jubilee, and collections will be made on behalf of the C. M. S. Western India Centenary Fund. April the 12th, 1899, will be Hundredth Birthday of the Society, and, therefore, its First Centenary. The week in which that Centenary day falls—from Sunday, April 9th, to Sunday, April 16th—will be set apart in London and throughout the world for the Church Missionary Society's great Commemoration services and meetings.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Salmon, pleader, applied on behalf of his client Rosina Viegas, an ayah, for immediate summons against Doming Mendez, a worker in cane-baskets, and her cousin Angelina Fernandes, on a charge of assaulting her on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Salmon stated that the complainant, who was proceeding to Europe by the mail steamer, had remonstrated with her cousin for living with Doming, which created an ill-feeling between the parties. When the complainant went to see the accused on Thursday, Angelina incited Doming to assault her. Rosina was injured and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to get her wounds dressed. Summons was granted and served on the parties. Later on, Mr. Kothare, pleader, filed an information against Rosina Viegas charging her with assaulting one Esperance Pereira, a Goanese woman residing at Picquet Road, by striking her with a slipper, and kicking Doming Mendez when he interfered between the parties. The magistrate remarked that he could not entertain the application without hearing the first case, which was then proceeded with. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate pointed out that both sides were to be blamed in the matter and he warned and discharged the accused.

ENTERTAINMENT AT VINGURLA.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. Walsh, the Political Superintendent of Savant Vadi has been here for some days. He has taken up his quarters in the Traveller's Bungalow near the Bunder. On Monday evening the Hitachintak Sabha of this place invited him for "Pan Supari," in the hall of the local library. A large number of the "elite" of Vingurla were present. There were also some officials of Savant Vadi. Among them were the Rev. Mr. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin of the American Mission, their two lady guests, Rao Sahib Kirkire, the Sub-judge of Vingurla, Rao Sahib Gupti, the Karbhari of Savant Vadi, Mr. P. G. Vardi, the head master of the local English School, the two missionaries of the Portuguese Church here and many others. Mr. Walsh who arrived punctually at 6 p.m. was received with great *eclat*. Mr. Irwin was voted to the chair. An address was read on behalf of the Sabha by Mr. R. R. Nabar in which it was suggested that Vengurla was formerly under Savantwadi rule and as such it was the duty of the people here to cherish that sweet remembrance and honour the Administrator of the State. Mr. Walsh was also requested to regenerate the scheme of his predecessor Colonel Westrop to construct a railway from Belgaum to Vengurla as the Southern Maratha and the Portuguese Railways deprived Vengurla, of its former trade. The Sabha also congratulated Mr. Walsh and his predecessors for the excellent manner in which the administration of the state is carried on. Mr. Walsh on his part, thanked the Sabha for the honour they had done him. He said that Vingurla passed to the British Government, for the Sea coast line cannot be expected to be defended by the native states as they are either unwilling or incapable of doing so. He was also glad to see that the people still cherish a sweet love of their former state and its ruler. As regards the railway, he was of opinion, that it was quite impossible, as the finances of the country will not allow that. Besides even the Portuguese line is not a financial success. He recommended the construction of motor cars as the expense will not be so great. If the people really desire any such thing, he would willingly help them in the proper course. He asked them to apply to the Collector for any such scheme. He also said that he had done much towards the improvement in agriculture, and his experience has convinced him, that improvement will proceed slowly, especially as the people are ignorant and poor. After he had concluded, Messrs. Gadekar and Pandit thanked Mr. Walsh in Marathi, and the latter briefly explained the object of the Sabha, which, he said was to act between the rulers and the ruled, and to remove misunderstanding. Then Marathi singing was introduced which was full of the praises of H. M. the Queen-Empress and of Mr. Walsh. When it was over, Mr. Walsh was garlanded and then the usual ceremony of "Pan-Supari," attar and flowers was gone through. Then came the National Anthem which was sung by a student of the English School. After thanking Mr. Walsh and the president, the meeting dispersed at 9-30, and the guest departed in high spirits.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNMENT NUMISMATIST.

WE regret to report the death of Mr. C. R. Rodgers, Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India, which occurred on the 20th instant at Lahore. Mr. Rodgers will be greatly regretted not only by the many personal friends he had throughout this province, but by all scholars interested in Indian numismatic research. The deceased had, for many years back, and with good reason, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the foremost in this branch of antiquarian study. Mr. Rodgers, during the many years he had spent in the Punjab, had acquired a knowledge of the ancient coinage of Northern India, which, as far as the Muhammadan epoch was concerned, was certainly unequalled, and extensive and thorough also as regards other periods. His original publications bearing on Indian numismatics have been numerous and throughout of high value. A glance at the long list of his contributions to the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society alone would suffice to prove the indefatigable energy and zeal with which the deceased scholar prosecuted his labours. But they represent only a portion of the results of his scientific activity. The catalogues of the coin collections in the Imperial Museum, Calcutta, in the Lahore Museum, and that in the possession of the Bengal Asiatic Society are monuments of learning and patient research. Thoroughness and accuracy distinguished all his work notwithstanding the difficult conditions under which it was often carried on. It only added to the value of his numismatic knowledge that it had been acquired largely by practical experience as a coin-collector. It may fairly be asserted that since the days of General Cunningham there has been in the Punjab no more active or successful searcher for these relics of antiquity, which are so valuable to the historical student. The coin collections he himself contributed to the Museums already mentioned, as well as to the British Museum, will always rank among the most valuable numismatic acquisitions of these institutions. Mr. Rodgers had been employed for a period of five years as Archaeological surveyor in the Punjab, and had done very useful work in that capacity. When the post came under reduction, together with other branches of the Archaeological Survey Department, he devoted himself to the preparation of the catalogues already mentioned. He subsequently retired to England, but came back last spring to take up the Secretaryship of the Punjab Bible and Religious Book Society. The love for his old field of research had probably much to do with his return to the Punjab, where he has now found his last resting place. Notwithstanding the ailing condition in which the deceased scholar has been for several months back, the news of his death has come as an unexpected shock to his numerous friends. His loss will be felt deeply by those who benefited by the fruits of his learning, and by his enthusiastic devotion to his chosen branch of science.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

THE eighth annual general meeting of this School, which was held on Tuesday evening at the Old College, was much better attended than has been the case during the past two or three years. The School has suffered from the loss of two members, by death who had been associated with it from its beginning the late Mr. Grose and Lady Bliss. The latter took the warmest interest in its welfare and was for years a valued member of the Council. The School has quite recently sustained a third loss, in the person of Sir Henry Bliss, who made a learned and eloquent speech in the Banqueting Hall on the occasion of its inception nearly eight years ago. The School being practically a Limited Liability Company is bound to produce a balance sheet year by year, and in comparison with other Limited Companies, its financial aspect seems to give cause for concern. Compared with associations of similar design, however, which are not under the heel of the Act, the school is in a perfectly sound condition although the floating capital might with advantage be larger. The fees paid by pupils during the year amounted to Rs. 3,266-8 but attention is rightly drawn in the Report to the value of the instruction which has been bestowed gratis upon pupils not able to pay fees.

The provision made by the School for the encouragement of musical study are on the most liberal scale. Every year prizes to the value of Rs. 420 are offered to its pupils, and the name of Mr. Grigg is kept alive in the memories of both members and pupils by the prize which his widow has founded as a memorial. At present the only prizes offered for music and open to all students in the Presidency are the silver medal presented by the Madras Musical Association for excellence in the Elementary Examination, and M. Strachot's gold medal for the Intermediate Examination. It is hoped that the Trustees of the Grigg Memorial Fund may find themselves able to offer a prize for the advanced examination—more especially as it is only likely to be claimed every three or four years. The number of pupils on the rolls at present is but fifty-seven, but the results of the Government examinations have been very satisfactory. Last year thirteen out of fifteen candidates passed, two in the first class; and this year, for the first time in the history of these examinations, a candidate will appear for the advanced grade. These examinations afford a very good test for general musical knowledge, and are in fact superior to those conducted by many examining bodies at Home, although lacking the prestige, say, of the R. A. M. or the R. C. M. At the meeting the Secretary stated that the institution was perfectly solvent, that is to say its current income was sufficient to meet current ordinary expenditure. But the floating capital, so to speak, is quite inadequate, being little more than the cost of the establishment for one month, and leaving very little margin for unforeseen expenditure such as repairs, and purchase of new instruments. The Council, in their Report, hoped that a dozen new life members might be secured. The fee for life membership is but Rs. 60, or spread over a period of five years Rs. 90, and we trust that an educational institution such as this, the first and only one of its kind in India, may not appeal in vain for that measure of increased support to which its past history fairly entitles it.—*Madras Mail.*

FLORILINE!—FOR the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE MURDER AT VADALA VILLAGE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji and a Special Jury, yesterday, Mathew Dominic Corea, and Phillip Pascoal Fernandes, Native Christian boys, were again placed at the bar; No. 1 charged with the murder of Minguel Francis De Silva at Vadala Road on the morning of the 12th inst., and No. 2 with abetting the offence. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Lalkaka appeared for prisoner No. 1; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Mr. M.R. Kothare, pleader, appeared for No. 2. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr C H Armstrong, Foreman

Mr H Holmes	Mr J Pollard
Mr Jamsetjee C Jamsetjee	Mr C Newborn
Mr C E Phillimore	Mr B F Patel
Mr Dharamsi M Goculdas	Mr W T Lidbetter

PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

The first prisoner, in answer to the court, at the close of the case for the Crown, said it was true that, on the 12th instant, he went with the deceased and others to Chimanlaljee's garden at Naigaum. It was true that the deceased wore at the time a silver waist-chain. He did not take it off. No. 2 took it off and gave it to him. He did not put his hand to the deceased's mouth and threw him into the well.

The fact was this: when the ornament was removed, the deceased threatened to inform his parents about it; and in order to give effect to this threat, he ran towards his house, and No. 1 followed him. Deceased, in running, slipped and fell over the wall into the well. There was a cell or "bhokda" near the well. The ornament was removed at a short distance from the cell. It was removed under a billamri tree near a wall where the moat bullocks worked. There is a parapet wall round the well, three feet high. The portion of the ground where the deceased was walking was on a level with the parapet wall, and he slipped in. It was true he (No. 1) pledged the ornament with the Marwaree at the request of No. 2. The Marwaree paid him (No. 1) Rs. 2-10-0, deducting six annas. The Marwaree charged interest at two annas per rupee. There was no previous debt due to him by No. 1. It was not true that he paid four annas each to the other boys. No. 1 kept one rupee for himself, and the balance of Rs. 1-10-0 was handed by him to No. 2. They all pointed out the well to the police. No. 1 pointed it out separately also. They all pointed out a particular part of the well where the body was found. The body was taken out in the presence of them all. No. 1 pointed out the Marwaree's shop to the police at the request of No. 2. The ornament had a clasp, but No. 2 said it had a name on it, and it would be found out. At the request of No. 2, therefore, he threw it away; and afterwards pointed it out to the police. It was true that he was hiding in Vithoba's temple, pretending to be asleep on a bench. He did not inform anybody of the boy falling into the well. He did not state to the magistrate that the boy had tumbled into the well. There was no particular reason for his not doing it. It did not occur to him to contradict Nos. 2 and 3, who stated before the magistrate that he (No. 1) had thrown the boy into the well.

Accused No. 2, in answer to the judge, said he had gone with the deceased and others to Chimanlaljee's garden. No. 2 took the ornament off the boy's waist. No. 1 did not give it to him (No. 2). He wanted to give it to him, but he did not take it. The boy was thrown into the well by No. 1, who put his hand to the boy's mouth and lifted him up. No. 2 did nothing to prevent No. 1 from throwing the boy into the well, because he was sitting at a distance and had no idea that he would throw him into the well. It was true that he and the other boy received four annas each from No. 1. He threatened to beat them if they did not receive the money. He threatened to kill them if they mentioned the matter to anybody. No. 2 did not know anything about the ornament and the clasp after No. 1 took them away. Nos. 2 and 3 did not accompany No. 1 to the Marwaree's shop. No. 1 gave them the four annas afterwards whilst they were playing near the cross. He wanted to pay one rupee between them two, and when they refused to receive it, he beat them. They were then paid four annas each.

Mr. Lang briefly summed up the evidence to the jury. After the statements made by the prisoners, it was not necessary to make any lengthy remarks. The deceased could not possibly have fallen into the well at the spot where the moat stood. With regard to the ornament, counsel said it remained all the time with No. 1, whose story regarding it was inconsistent. It was No. 1 who pointed out the clasp lying in the field. As regards No. 2, the evidence was that he was at the well when the boy was thrown in, that he made no attempt to rescue him, and that he accompanied him to the Marwaree's shop. No. 2 was clearly aiding No. 1 when he committed the offence.

Mr. Lalkaka, in addressing the jury on behalf of No. 1, said his explanation was that the boys were in the habit of flying kites and going to the garden to eat the "billamri" fruit, and playing there; and that it was a mere accident that the boy was drowned in the well. Whilst playing he slipped down the well. No doubt it was a painful incident; but the boy's father jumped to the conclusion at once that he had been murdered by No. 1, who was on bad terms with him. The other boys told a cock-and-bull story which was compatible with the feelings of the boy's father; but more than three-fourths of the story was false, as the members of the jury could well understand. The case for the prosecution was based upon perjury and forgery, or a great portion of it was, and it must fall to the ground. He would show that a great portion of the statement made by his client was a trumped-up story put into his mouth by the police.

His lordship told Mr. Lalkaka to take up the evidence as it stood, and to confine his remarks to it and to the statement made by his client, and not to give play to his imagination, which would cause merely a waste of time.

Mr. Lalkaka, assenting to his lordship's ruling, said he would shorten his remarks. Counsel said with regard to the Marwaree pawnbroker, that he had perjured himself. The learned counsel commented upon the evidence, and remarked that no sufficient case had been made out against his client.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, in addressing the jury for No. 2, said that, if the evidence was weak against No. 1, it was very much weaker against his client, No. 2. There was no relationship between the two accused, and there could be no concert between them in any thing they did. The jury were therefore requested to treat their cases separately. It was noteworthy that there was no direct evidence in the case against the accused. Mr. Kazi referred to several circumstances which, apart from the case of the first prisoner, were in favour of his client.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, defined the law relating to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In this case, the deceased boy's body was found dead in the well; and the death might have been caused in one of three ways, namely by accident; suicide; or murder; and the jury had to determine in which of the three ways the death occurred. It could not have been caused by suicide if the jury believed the evidence of Dr. Charsley, acting Coroner's Surgeon at the time, to the effect that the deceased must have been rendered unconscious before his death took place. The jury had therefore to determine whether the death was due to accident or murder. His lordship then reviewed the evidence for the prosecution. According to the complainants' statement, No. 1 was found hiding himself in Vithoba's temple, and was found apparently asleep on a bench in a part of the temple. It was stated that No. 1 pledged the deceased's waist ornament with a Marwaree, who produced an entry in his book regarding the transaction. His lordship saw nothing in the book to suspect that there was any concoction connected with it.

There was, moreover, no motive for him to fabricate the book. With regard to the evidence of the boy Manuel, who was placed at the bar but was discharged on the application of the Crown, his lordship said he could not be considered an accomplice, since it was not shown that he conspired with the other boys to commit the crime or was in their confidence; and his evidence should be taken as that of any other witness with the precaution that it was corroborated by other evidence. With reference to the statement made by No. 1 in court, his lordship said it confirmed to a certain extent the story told for the prosecution. It was, however, a complete exculpation of himself, and threw all the blame upon No. 2. The latter, in his turn, exonerated himself from all blame, and said that No. 1 did it all. The jury were warned not to regard these statements as confessions but take each as a statement against the person making it, and not allow it to tell against the other. No. 2 was charged with abetting No. 1 in the commission of the murder, and the jury were told to see what evidence there was against him on that point. They must see whether, at the time No. 1 formed the design of murdering the boy, No. 2 was privy to the offence. His abstaining from giving information or his receiving the four annas from No. 1 did not make him guilty.

The jury must be satisfied that No. 2 was privy to the murder, and abetted No. 1 in the commission of the crime, before they could find him guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found No. 1 guilty of murder, and No. 2 not guilty. No. 2 was discharged.

No. 1, in answer to the judge, said: I pray for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told No. 1 that he had been found guilty of murder upon very clear evidence. The crime of murdering children for the possession of their ornaments was very common in Bombay; and it, therefore, became the duty of the court to inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders. As the verdict of the jury was not accompanied by any recommendation to mercy, his lordship sentenced the prisoner to be hanged.

The prisoner was then handcuffed and removed from the dock.

THEFT FROM A POLICE RAMOSEE.

Balla Gunpat and Balla Mahadeo were charged with having, on the 31st August last, committed the theft of a dhotur, an umbrella, brass studs, and other articles, the property of Rameshwur Luxmon, a police ramosee in the Ballaram segregation camp at New Forbs Road, and another person. No. 1 said he was a damaged character, and the police had therefore taken him up. Both the prisoners were found guilty, and No. 1 was sentenced to four years, and No 2 to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.

Shivram Babajee was charged with having, on the 4th October last, committed the theft of a brass pot, twenty-five pieces of cloth, a long coat, etc., the property of Pandrinath Narayen. The jury found accused guilty, and being an old offender, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

The approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway in the week ending 5th Nov., were Rs. 12,26,267; miles open, 1,705·09; per mile open, Rs. 719. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 12,71,542; miles open, 1,703·91; per mile open, Rs. 746; miles open, increase, 1·18; decrease, earnings, Rs. 45,275; per mile open, decrease Rs. 27. From 1st July 1898 to 5th Nov. 1898, earnings, Rs. 1,90,94,710. From 1st July 1897 to 5th November 1897, earnings, Rs. 1,93,29,004. Decrease, Rs. 2,34,294.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most economical and most [illegible] of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

THE public inquiry into charges of misbehaviour made against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur, was continued on Tuesday at Allahabad. The Commission is composed of Mr. Galbraith, C. S., and Mr. Rustomjee, C. S. The Officiating Legal Remembrancer, N.-W. P. and Oudh, assisted by Mr. Durga Charan, conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Government. Mr. C. Ross Alston, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Pundit Baldeo Ram, and Kunwar Parmanand, are appearing for the defence.

The first witness called on Tuesday was Shankar Dayal who said he knew Raja Chitpal Singh and had served under him in Unao for some time in 1895-96. The Raja was at the time Joint Magistrate. Witness used to be present in the court room when the Raja decided cases. The Raja was for some time Deputy Commissioner also. Witness knew that cases which were *chalaned* by the police were heard by the Raja, but these cases were not heard the day they were *chalaned*. The police papers were taken home by the Raja, and the cases were heard after two or three days. This was the Raja's practise in all police cases. A constable used to work as his *peshkar*. One *peshkar* was named Lal Mahomed. When the cases were brought before him the Raja did not get the cases read by any one nor did he read them himself. On tour the *chalan* cases were also dealt with in the same way. Witness knew Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha, who used to live in a portion of the Raja's house, but he never saw Lalit Mohan sitting with the Raja.—Cross-examined by Mr. Alston, the witness said he had served under 12 officers and none of the 12 except the Raja ever took home police diaries or papers before the hearing of a case, and none of those officers took home the papers in a case before them after the whole evidence had been recorded. He could not say whether the *peshkar* constable read the papers to the Raja at his residence. The Raja knew Urdu, and could read and write it to some extent.

Sarfararz Ali said he served under Raja Chitpal Singh in 1895, when the Raja was Joint Magistrate. Witness was *peshkar*. The *chalan* cases used to be laid before the Raja and were heard by him two or three days later. The Raja

RECORDED EVIDENCE IN BIG CASES ON SLIPS OF PAPER

and in small cases in the ordinary way. He did not write the evidence on the printed forms. The Raja used to put the small slips of paper in the record box and take them home. When the record was received back the slips were not there, but instead there were full depositions on the proper forms. The witnesses never signed the depositions taken down by the Raja, except in about 1 per cent of the cases before him. In small cases the Raja wrote judgments in Court, and in big cases at home. The Raja never got witness to read the *chalans* in Court or at his home, nor did he read them himself in Court. Witness never read the police *chalans* or diaries. The practice adopted on tour in regard to police cases was the same as that at Unao. Cross-examined: The Raja could not write Urdu well or fast. Witness could not say whether there was any difference between what was written by the Raja on the slips in Court and what was written on the proper forms. The depositions on the slips were shorter than those on the forms. Witness had no opportunity of comparing the slips and forms as as he never got the slips. Pleader were sometimes engaged in big cases before the Raja, but they never objected in witness's presence to the Raja recording evidence on slips of paper.—Re-examined, the witness said few pleaders outside Unao appeared before the Raja. Some objection was once raised by a barrister from Lucknow when the Raja was recording evidence on slips of paper. He did not know the barrister's name.

Samvat Das said he served under Raja Chitpal Singh in 1895-97. The Raja was then Assistant Commissioner as well as Deputy Commissioner of Unao. Witness was *ahalmad* of the Raja when he was Assistant Commissioner. Witness acted as *peshi* clerk when he was chief reader. The Raja recorded depositions in original cases on slips of paper. He

KEPT THE SLIPS IN THE RECORD,

which he placed in his box and took home. When the records were returned the slips were not there, but there was a fair copy of the depositions on the printed forms. In small cases the Raja recorded the judgments in Court and in big cases the judgment was written at the house. Witness sometimes saw Lalit Mohan doing his work at the Rajas house. The Raja gave some slips written out by him to Lalit Mohan and Lalit Mohan would write something on them and return the slips to the Raja. Witness had often seen records with Lalit Mohan and he had also seen dockets written out by him—Cross-examined:—It had often happened that the Raja had given Lalit Mohan slips for correction in the presence of witness. The Raja never told witness not to mention to anyone these practices of writing depositions on slips of paper, or getting them copied out by Lalit Mohan. Nor had he had any conversation with Lalit Mohan about it. Witness believed the slips were given to Lalit Mohan for corrections in the style: that was his conjecture. The whole thing was done quite openly; there was no attempt to conceal from those engaged in a case that the Raja was taking down depositions on slips of paper instead of the proper forms.

Lala Gaya Prasad said he served under Raja Chitpal Singh at Unao in 1895-96. Witness was then head clerk in the Court of Wards Department. The Raja was the officer in charge of the Court of Wards. On the Raja's table in the Court was a bookshelf and a box; shelf stood in front of the Raja. Witness used to go into the Court and see the Raja writing

DEPOSITIONS IN PENCIL,

sometimes on foolscap paper and sometimes on *badami* paper. The size of the latter was about one-fourth or one-eighth of a sheet of foolscap. Witness was not sure that the Raja wrote in pencil on the foolscap. Witness never heard the Court *mohurrir* reading the police diaries to the Raja in Court. Witness had seen Lalit Mohan writing in pencil on the *badami* paper at the Raja's house. Lalit Mohan at that time had the record of cases and books by him. The drafts of ordinary reports were prepared by witness and taken to the Raja. If the draft was a long one the Raja would tell him to take it to Lalit Mohan who would correct it. The corrected draft was then taken to the Raja, who would direct witness to make a fair copy and that fair copy was used as the office draft, the original draft being taken away by the Raja or the Babu.—Cross-examined:—Witness had often seen the Court *mohurrir* reading police papers to the Raja at his residence. Amlas and raises of Unao were frequently there at the time the police diaries were being read to the Raja.

At this point the Court adjourned for the day.

Mr. R. E. Hamlin, Collector of Ghazipur, said he received two letters from Lalit Mohan; the first was dated 12th July, 1897, and the second dated 23rd July, 1897. In the first of these he wrote that Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate, employed him privately to do all the work connected with his office at home, including the writing of judgments, depositions, &c., and used to pay him a salary of Rs. 100 per month. As the Raja had not given him any pay for three months and two days he solicited assistance of the Collector to induce the Raja to pay. The Raja had not only refused to pay him but had sent no reply to his letters asking for payment. The last letter was in the form of a notice declaring his intention to sue the Raja if he failed to pay within a certain specified time. Owing to pecuniary and other difficulties he was unable to enter an action at present but he proposed to lay his case before Government. With reference to the fact that the Raja employed him for the aforesaid purposes, he had conclusive proof to offer. He had been in the Raja's service for 2½ years, and at the time the letter was written the Raja was employing Babu Satyagyan Chatterji to do the same kind of work. It was sufficient to say at present that the Raja's private clerk did every thing for him, while the Raja himself worked as a copyist. Mr. Hamblin said that he sent this letter on to the Raja with an enquiry as to whether he owed the writer anything. The Raja in reply said there was nothing due from him to the Babu, who was dismissed and fined, because he proved a man of bad character, disobedient to orders, and because the Raja discovered that he was really a clerk in the A. G.'s office at Allahabad on sick leave. Had the Babu any reasonable grounds for complaint he could have taken action in the Civil Court. The Babu's second letter informed Mr Hamblin that no notice had been taken by the Raja of his complaint, and that the Raja had devised a means of harassing him by instituting a false suit against him through one of his (the Raja's) servants. He had been served with notice that if he failed to pay money alleged to have been borowed, the servant would sue him. The Babu emphatically denied that he had ever borrowed money from the Raja or the servant. As the Raja was not amenable to reason he (the Babu) proposed to lay his case before Government.—In cross-examination, Mr. Hamblin said Lalit Mohan did not to his (the witness's) knowledge take any further action in the matter. The Raja denied Lalit Mohan's allegations when witness asked him about them. He did not think a written explanation was necessary, or that any further action on his part was required. He did not go to the Raja's Court to see how the business was conducted, though of course he might have done so had he wished.

Three other witnesses were called, who gave evidence generally of a similar character to that already reported as to the Raja's method of work, and the enquiry was adjourned until Friday.

A DERELICT CREW.

FOURTEEN MEN PICKED UP AT SEA.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida arrived here from Hongkong on Thursday.

The Commander, G. Delaya, reports that after leaving Hongkong on the 15th instant while about 150 miles in the offing and while a raging wind was blowing from N. E. and the sea was very rough, the commander without proceeding further on the voyage stopped to find out the course. After two hours he fell in with a small boat belonging to the North American vessel John Baizlay in which were 14 persons and a dog. The master of the boat said that his ship was wrecked on the Pratos banks, and for three days they were at the mercy of the waves and had found it necessary to strain every nerve to keep afloat. Despite the darkness the Bormida was able to save them all and carry them to Singapore, where they were left. The dog and the boat were kept "as souvenir of the sad event."

IN the "Autobiography of a Child," now appearing in *Blackwood's Magazine*, there is an interesting reference to O'Donovan Rossa as he appeared in his young days. Says the writer:—"My granfather was on nodding terms with his neighbour; but there sometimes came a bright-faced lad with a blonde, downe upon his upper lip. His name caught my fancy, and I thought a fairy prince could not have a finer one. . . . . The stripling, I remember, seems to me to have been eternally singing and whistling. I specially remember one song he was fond of—"Love Among the Roses." He would look across the low hedge and sing out, "Where's my little wife?" I kept it as a delightful secret from all the world that I was married to a boy called O'Donovan Rossa. . . . . He would spring over the hedge just like a mythical personage, and tumble unexpectedly on the grassplot beside me, and my daisy chains were matter of absorbing interest to him. Then what stories he had about blue dragon-flies, humming-birds, and bewitched crows! His name, says the writer, now represents to the world a figure so very different that she permits herself to doubt if that kind of boy and the O'Donovan Rossa of later years can be the same person.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

A MEMBER has communicated the following account of the first meeting of the Improvement Trust to a contemporary:—

The trustees of the City Improvement met for the first time on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Albert Buildings to transact business. Mr Hughes, the chairman, returned from his short furlough to England, where he occupied his leisure hours in collecting a deal of information touching city improvement schemes in Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, London, and elsewhere, on Tuesday last, and immediately set about putting the Trust machinery into motion. There were just a dozen items of business of a preliminary character, which engaged the attention of the Trustees for nearly two hours. All the members, save the Officer Commanding the Bombay District, were present. The very first business was to pass rules touching the conduct of business. These were on the lines of the Port Trust and were adopted after some discussion. Four sub-committees were appointed to consider the questions (a) of finance, (b) of city improvement, (c) of reclamations, and (d) of acquisition of land.

The appointment of a Chief Engineer gave rise to a somewhat animated discussion. The retiring Engineer of the Port Trust was recommended on a salary of Rs. 1,800 for three years certain. Objection was taken to the mode of selection of superior officers. Mr Wacha urged that the more satisfactory and above board mode was to advertise for the best engineering ability available in the city and then proceed to selection. He also urged that, bearing in mind the burden laid by the Act on the rate-payers, it was needful at the very outset of this new organisation to husband the resources of the Trust. If the Municipality, with infinitely larger resources and with a greater sphere of work before it, is content to get excellent engineers for from Rs. 1,200 to 1,500, it was rather extravagant for the new City Trust to spend Rs. 1,800 a month and that at the very outset.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola supported the principle for which Mr. Wacha contended. Dr. Viegas approved of the selection on the ground that experienced ability needed such a salary. Other members having generally supported the original proposal, it was carried, the two disentients being the two members referred to.

The next business was that of the appointment of the Secretary. Here too it was proposed to take one of the staff of the Port Trust. The Assistant Secretary of that body was temporarily recommended on a salary of Rs. 1,000 to begin with. The Chairman said he had met in London with gentleman who was admirably fitted for the work, but he had made no overtures to him as yet. The temporary appointment was agreed to. Mr. Wacha being the only dissentient, urging his objection to it on the same ground that he put forth regarding the election of the Engineer.

It was agreed to lease the offices of the Trustees for a period of three years certain at Rs. 700 per month. Appointments already made by the Government pending the formation of the Trust were provisionally agreed to. There is a Deputy Engineer employed on a salary of Rs. 900 per month.

Messrs. Roughton and Byrne had applied for the post of Solicitors to the Trustees, but it was agreed by a majority to confer it on Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. After transaction of minor matters, the meeting adjourned.

It is not true, as stated by a contemporary, that it was decided not to keep the meetings of the Trustees open to the public. The subject was not on the agenda paper and was not even informally alluded to at the Board.

TAYLOR CARRINGTON COMPANY.

Mr. H. P. Lyons, the advance manager of the above-named company is in Bombay making the necessary arrangements for them to open at the Tivoli Theatre on Saturday, December 3rd. It is now two years ago since Miss Carrington and Mr. Taylor first visited Bombay and won such favorable comment by their excellent performances of Trilby and Srengali. Last year they visited us again, with pinevo's masterpiece, the second Mrs. Tanqueray, and scored a very great success, Miss Carrington's performance of Paula being a very finished piece of emotional acting. This year they have brought quite a budget of novelties for their short season, and among the new artistes is Miss Laura Roberts, an Australian prima donna of considerable repute. Mr. Taylor on this occasion purposes giving Bombay playgoers several of the latest London successes in the way of farcical comedies and Burlesques, opening in Nioba, the piece in which the Brough Company made such a hit in last season at Calcutta. Miss Carrington's tragic force will stand her in good stead as the classical heroine, and Mr. Charlie Taylor will have great scope for abilities as a Memorist in the character of the matter of fact American Peter Amos Dunn. As the season is for four nights only there will be a new bill every night. The plan is at Soundy and Co., where seats may be booked without extra charge for any of the nights of the season.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	2	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	1	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	8	6	87
Total plague deaths to date	32,036	28,184	
Same date last year	15	11	107

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and Berar and at, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Jhansi, Agra and Jeypore, and has been steady or has changed only slighty elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds still show a tendency to blow cyclonically on the Coromandel Coast, while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Cochin and Colombo, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 4 miles an hour at Colombo and 10 at Bangalore and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 9° in excess of the normal in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Karachi and Jhansi, and the minimum 8° to 12° in excess in Rajputana and at Lahore, Karachi, Bhuj and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Deesa, Rajkot and Akola, and the lowest 48° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras and Cuddapah. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. The weather generally is fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

"Friday Observations." Pressure has increased over the whole of India, Baluchistan and the interior of Persia. Rise is brisk in the Central Provinces, Persia, Baluchistan, and North-West India Residual depression in East Rajputana has practically filled up. Pressure is now in moderate excess in Burma, slight excess North-East India, and normal in the Peninsula. Fine dry weather obtains over the whole of India, and skies are clear except in Upper Burma, South Madras, Mysore and Ceylon, where slight to moderate clouds prevails. Northerly winds apparently now prevail over whole area of the Bay. The temperature changes during the past 24 hours is generally small, and the chief feature of the temperature conditions, to-day as yesterday is large. It is in excess in Punjab, Rajputana, Central India the North-West Provinces, Central, Provinces and Berer where the mean temperature during the past 24 hours averages four to eight degrees above normal. The temperature has fallen in Kashmir and is very low for the season. Anti-cyclonic cold weather conditions, with dry clear weather, obtains in Northern and Central India to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·898
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of wind* ... NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	225

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—November 24.

9 p.m.	77·5

FRIDAY—November 25.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·8

COOLGARDIE EXHIBITION, 1899.—An International Mining and Industrial Exhibition will be opened in Coolgardie on the 21st March, 1899, under the direct patronage of the Western Australian Government. The proposal has been warmly taken up by the people of Western Australia, the movement having had its origin in the Coolgardie Mine Managers Institute. The objects of the Exhibition are to test the suitability of machines to local requirements; to promote and foster industry, science and art; to encourage invention; and to stimulate commerce. The Commissioners of the Exhibition, on the nomination of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have appointed Mr. Shirley Tremearne the Official Agent of this Exhibition in India; and schedules, plans, entry forms, and other information can be obtained on application to him at the office of "Capital," Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Mary, 1,938 tons, Captain A Scott, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE s s Anapa, Captain J M Williamson, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,16 tons, Captain C Hanson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, will sail to-day for the Persian gulf with a general cargo Mr Sakaram Ellappa and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th November with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr E A Hussey, Mr R Lyle, Mr S MacDonald, Mr H G Berkeli and 3 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 704 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi after the arrival of the English Mail, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd R Girhards, Rev P Goppart, Lieut Moir, Lieut John Byrne, Captain J Broome, Mr Broome, Mr Wilson, Mr and Miss Flanagan, one lady, Mr Cooke Edwin, Mr Sydney Bayst, Mr C McDermott Mr Abdoola Saheb, Miss Bridge, Mr S Eduljee and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 25.

Shd	Vessels	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
	Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
	Baghdad	819	Hill			M M & Co
	Courland	761	Fairweather			D Abdulla
	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
	Camorta	1351	Magenta	Calcutta		M M & Co
	St Mary	1939	Scott			K N & Co
	Heozada	1341	McDougall			M M & Co
	Winnie	1583	Rohtkins			K Nixon & Co
	Indianic	1843	Saville			Bombay Co
	Union	830	Pederson			Bombay Co
	Chindwara	1501	Watkeys			M M & Co
	Flor de Din brig	133	Nacoda			
	Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
	Bezwada	3270	Smith			M M & Co
	Foreland	2881	Chambers			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Clio	1778	Johnson	Karachi	28-11	M M & Co
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott			F M & Co
F	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H C I Mohomed
H	Ileafaee	373	Syed	Maculla	29-11	A Munjee
K	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Tenji	Japan	1-12	N Y Kaisha
L	Naderi	1163	Hanson	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
M	Mirzapore	2168	Cootes	Calcutta		H C Joosub
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	E Africa		H C Joosab
O	Bhundara	2215	Stebbing			M M & Co
P	Rothenfels	1864	Tegge	Hamburg	1-12	Glade & Co
Q	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis			Bombay Co
R	Clan Mackay	1653	Wade	Antwerp	28-11	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	26-11	Shprd & Co
Bahadur	819	Ahamed	Karachi	24-11	Do
Kaveri	553	Fuckeer	Bhownagar	24-11	Do
Sabarmati	524	Fuckeera			Do
Indravati	513	Adam			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Carthage	2291	Gadd	Aden	28-11	P & O S N Co
2	Australia	2292	Asborne	Marseilles	30-11	W&AG&Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	7-12	F Baldovino
4	Bormida	1499	Delaya	China	4-12	F Baldovino
6	Peshawar	2230	Vibert	China		P & O S N Co
7	Amphitrite	2342	Custonze	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	Maria Valerio	2643	Fellner	Calcutta	28-11	A L S N Co
12	Egypt	4168	Langborne	London	3-12	P & O Co
13	Dumra	762	Rothell	Karachi	26-11	M M & Co
15	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	3-12	M M & Co
16	Anapa	2250	Williamson	Dunkirk	25-11	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Amra ... 170 Martyr ... Karachi ... M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Nevasa ... 2998 tons gross ... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Chyebassa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, &c
	Booldana s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, Nov 9

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	St Mary s	Scott	Karachi
	Haddon Hall s	Cameron	Liverpool
	Heezada s	McDougall	Calcutta, &c
	Anapa s	Williamson	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Naderi, Hanson, for Calcutta
" Chindwara, Watkeys, for Persian Gulf
" Dumra, Rothwell, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Foreland, for Antwerp
" Bormida, for China
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf
" Rajpootana, for Zanzibar, etc
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, etc
" Amra, for Karachi
" Dwarka, for Karachi, etc
" Clan Macrae, for Genoa, Marseilles, etc
" Den of Airlie, for London, etc

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—750 cwt myrabollams Arjun Khimji, 501 cwt myrabollams Wagji Hasher, 250 coir yarn L Nursey, 257 tons linseed oilcake The New Mofussil Co, 180 bales cotton old Dowsey Kanji, 184 bales wool and goat hair Rustomji Muncherji Kooka, 20 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 60 bales wool C Nanjee, 40 bales wool M Mooraj, 100 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—11 casks condiments H Muncherjee and Sons, 225 cwt coir yarn Antaji Mahadew

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—230 cwt olibanum A H Mowjee and Co, 3315 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co, 39 bales skins and hides H O H Hassom, 16 bales skins Ahmed Abdulla and Co, 375 cwt myrabollams Hirji Govindji

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2000 cwt wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackay s—161 bales cotton and twist waste N Futehand Co, 7 bales hemp P Bhimji, 4000 cwt castorseed and 2051 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co, 2090 cwt linseed M Valvbdas and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—355 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 3091 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co, 1005 cwt gingellyseed Hugo Schwer and Co, 1 101 cwt myrabollams C H Ksmail and Co, 1000 cwt myrabollams W Kipp 3700 cwt bonemeal Glade and Co, 4000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—125 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 300 cwt gum Rustomji C Patell, 30 cwt gum Engine Meiffre, 4680 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—225 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 318 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 165 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 616 cwt castorseed and 527 cwt mowraseed Hugo Schewer and Co, 200 cwt gum 807 cwt myrabollams 1200 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1000 cwt linseed A Blaschek and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Amphitrite s—1500 cwt myrabollams W and A Graham and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—500 bales cotton and 1200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 50 bales twist P F Talati, 200 bales twist C Bamonjee and Co, 200 bales twist Elias E Sassoon, 1000 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 200 bales twist The Star of India M Ld, 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 590 bales twist Framji Sons and Co, 100 bales twist Tata and Co, 70 tons old iron D Parbhudas, 75 bales twist Jamshedji Bros and Co, 50 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 500 bales twist N B Mody and Co, 385 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co, 196 cwt sharkfins and 26 cwt fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co, 80 cwt kismiss and 49 cwt angoor Kong Chong

Hiroshima Maru s—6 cwt genda horn Yan Shun and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Bormida s—75 bales twist Jamsedjee Bro and Co

FOR KOBE

Hiroshima Maru s—402 bales cotton Tata and Co, 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 100 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-day at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Cycling members of the Corps attending practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

1 There will be no Commanding Officer's parade this afternoon.

2 Leave of absence has been granted to Vol J H Barby, D Company, from 21st November 1898 to 31st March 1899.

3 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No 4831 Vol W G Thoy.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause

630,97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris—Craigie L and O—Part heard

To Vary Commissioners' Report.

662,94—Hiralal M and M—Surafvanu alias Kubli vs Ranchoddas Vithaldas—Bigelow G and W

Postponed Long Causes

668,97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukhbai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapecy—Shamrao P

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Aunnt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co, and Smetham B and Noble

105,98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff

117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H

501,97—Khanderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbax vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiral M and M

201,98—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyamul—Smetham B and H

433,96—Manshuklal D and J—Navivahu vs Bapujee Juggonath and another—Bhaishunker and K

UNDELIVERED TELEGRMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 24th November 1898:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
London	Marginata
Paris	Javal care Compteoia
Chikmagalur	C Kent, Watson's Hotel
Cawnpore	Higan, Theatrical Co of Noorodin
Poona G I P	Kapadia Byculla

SATURDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1898.
PALI HILL GYMKHANA.
BUMBLE PUPPY MEETING.

WILL be held at SANTA CRUZ below the Jackal Club (3 minutes walk from Santa Cruz Station), where the Gymkhana tent will be pitched, and Light Refreshments available.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE
(Bombay Time.)

	P. M.		P. M.
Colaba ....AT	3 0	Santa Cruz ....AT	4 50
Churchgate .... "	3 5	Bandra .... "	5 21
Grant Road .... "	3 11	Grant Road .... "	5 41
Bandra .... "	3 25	Churchgate .... "	5 47
Arriving at		Arriving at	
Santa Cruz .... "	3 33	Colaba .... "	5 51
1st Event.	3 45 p.m.	3rd Event.	4 15 p.m.
2nd "	4 0 "	4th "	4 30 "

5th EVENT 4 45.

LIST of SUBSCRIBERS in honour of RAO BAHADUR ELLAPA BALARAM, J. P's. ADDRESS and ENTERTAINMENT FUND :—

Sir Dinshawji Maneckji Petit, Baronet, Rs. 250, Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Esq., Rs. 125, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq., 125, Pestonji Ardeshir Hormarji, Esq., Rs. 103, Dhondiba Hanmantrao, Esq., Rs. 100, Baboo Rao Ellapa, Esq., Rs. 100, Narsingrao Sayboo, Esq., Rs. 50, Venkoo Ballooji, Esq., Rs. 50, Colaba Friends, Rs. 45, Rajoo Babaji, Esq., Rs. 40, Babaji Bhagwantrao, Esq., Rs. 40, Sinnaya Dharmaji, Esq., Rs. 40, Raisi Raja and Arsi Dewat, Esq., Rs. 40, Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal, Esq., pleader, High Court, Rs. 30, Knotoo, Rs. 30, Krishnarao Ramchandra, Esq., Rs. 30, Madhowdas Gokuldas, Esq., Rs. 30 Sayaji Naguji, Esq., Rs. 30, Maruti Rajooji, Esq., Rs. 30, Gangaram Sayboo, Esq., Rs. 30, Haji Ooman Chootani, Esq., Rs. 30, Gafurbhai Valiad Dawoodkha, Esq., Rs. 30, Dawoodbhoy Goolamhoosein, Esq., Rs. 30, Budhiram Pudina, Esq., Rs. 30, The Hon'ble Mr N G Chandawarkar, Rs. 25, Shamrao Manikji Rele, Esq., Pleader High Court, Rs. 25, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Esq., Rs. 25, Tookaram Javji, Esq., Rs. 25, Raghunath Mookoondrao, Esq., Rs. 25, Ghamaji Balaji, Esq., Rs. 25, Succur Oosman Tarmahomed, Esq., Rs. 25, Khemji Madhowjee, Esq., Rs. 25, Shalom Banaji, Esq., Rs. 25, Mahomed Allana, Esq., Rs. 25 Malloo Laxmon, Esq., Rs. 25, Sambhaji Mallooji, Esq., Rs. 25, Moses Selliman, Esq., Rs. 25, Apaji Sadashiv Dongre, Esq., Rs. 21, Dawoodbhoy Kassally, Esq., Rs. 20, Pardoonji Cursetji, Rs. 20, Jamsetji Hormusji, Colabawalla, Esq., Rs. 20, Nathoo Satkal, Esq., Rs. 20, Tada Samaya, Esq., Rs. 20, Dr G B Prabhaker, Esq., Rs. 15, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Esq., Rs. 15, K M Shroff, Esq., Rs. 15, Shamrao Vithal, Esq., pleader, High Court, Rs. 15, Abooji Saybooji, Esq., Rs. 15, Venkat Narsooji, Esq., Rs. 15, Sooleman Allibhoy, Esq., Rs. 15, Dr. Govind Babaji Kher, Rs. 15, Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Esq., Rs. 15, Damodardas Goverdhandas, Sukhadwalla, Esq., Rs. 15, Professor G V Kaikare, Esq., Rs. 15 Yakoob David, Esq., Rs. 15 S G Velinker Esq., Pleader High Court, Rs. 10, D J Mantri Esq., Rs. 10, Dr Ismail Jaumahomed, Rs. 10, Dr V G Naidu Rs. 10, G J Shirodker, Esq., Rs. 10, Hashambhoy Vishram, Esq., Rs. 10, R A Tarkhad, Esq., Rs. 10, Merwanji Davlabhoy, Rs. 10, Baba Laxmon Velinker, Rs. 10, Krishna Chinnoo Esq., Rs. 10, Mallaya Narsooji, Esq., Rs. 10, Madhowrao, Rs. 10, Yemool Mallaya Mookoend, Esq., Rs. 10, Sayanna Saybooji, Esq., Rs. 10, Pusty Pochoya Lingal, Esq., Rs. 10, Oopoo Sayanna Esq., Rs. 10, Sayaji Saynna q Es., Rs. 10, Rahimtoola Oomer, Esq., Rs. 10, Jairam Dwarkadass Esq., Rs. 10, Sadashiv Sakharam Esq., Rs. 10, Kooshaba Chimaji Esq., Rs. 10, Chintopant Santooji, Esq., Rs. 10, Balcrishna Mahadeo, Esq., Rs. 10, Tookaram Satwaji, Esq., Rs. 10, Moses Alias Engineer, Rs. 10, Ramchandra Tookaram, Esq., Rs. 10, Ramdehil Mangarro, Esq., Rs. 10, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Rs. 10, Hurly, Esq., pleader High Court, Rs. 10, S B Kanitkar, Esq., pleader High Court, Rs. 10, Sett Vithaldas Ji, Rs. 10, Malloo Saybco, Esq., Rs 7, Ramaya Sayanna Ata Varu Esq., Rs. 5, Sayanna Dharmaji, Esq., Rs. 5, Siwaji Naguji, Esq., Rs. 5, Abdul Rahim Kamarally, Esq., Rs. 5, Bhawani Naguji Esq., Rs. 5, Moolji Pocha, Esq., Rs. 5, Laxmon Trimbak, Esq., Rs. 5, Velji Madarji, Esq., Rs. 5, Hemraj Madhowji, Rs. 5, Haji Ebrahim Latiff, Esq., Rs. 5, Hassanbhoy Bybhoy, Esq., Rs. 5, Mahadeo Jiwaji Bane, Esq., Rs. 5, Narayanrao Powar, Esq., Rs. 5, Dr P J Swamy, Rs. 5.—Total Rs. 2,458.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and noble tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT.
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S tinted EYE-PRESERVERS are invaluable for protecting the Eyes and protecting them from the Sun and Dust.

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IN
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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25.

THE bright and seasonable weather reported to be prevalent throughout the Cotton-growing districts has advanced the plants to a flourishing state over the whole area (as advised by the bi-weekly telegraphic reports from the districts received during the past week) where Cotton-picking is not yet general, the plants are in flower and showing bolls ; at several of the district marts Cotton has been arriving in small quantities. The enquiry for this staple is as yet small, on account of shippers and the local mills alike, and prices show a tendency to advance. Wheat and Seeds have been generally quiet and firm, with a little demand at current prices. Exchange has been very steady, and quotations, which were maintained at almost the one level for the major part of the week, are this evening, as compared with last Friday's closing rates, 1-16d. higher for Bank, and 1-32d. for Private Paper. Money is quiet and easy. Though generally firm, rates for Government Paper show an advance on those of last Friday, amounting to 15-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 3 1-2 per cent for Threes. There has been a rather better feeling in Freights, with some enquiry for shipments to continental ports ; and in re-lets business has been done for mostly the same ports. Imports are a steady market.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	1,55,903
" " Branches	Inc. ..	2,64,872
Other "	Inc. ..	55,01,025
Government Securities	Inc. ..	22,889
Other authorised "	Dec. ..	500
Loans	Inc. ..	16,28,635
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. ..	10,75,823
Balances with other Banks	Inc. ..	28,011
Cash	Inc. ..	29,87,958

The material increase of 29 3-4 lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay last week brought it to over 209 1-4 lakhs, as against 179 1-2 lakhs at the end of the preceding week with a fallingoff of 49 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to 1 1-2 lakhs, but at the Branches there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs. Private Deposits were augmented to the extent of 55 lakhs, and Loans to that of 16 1-4 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 10 3-4 lakhs more, Balances with other Banks over 1-4 lakh, and Government Securities just under 1-4 lakh.

The following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 19th November 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,33,077
Do. do. at Branches	32,32,071
Other Deposits	3,18,29,700
Post Bills	11,054
Credits undrawn	22,13,010
Rs.	5,96,19,512

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	93,25,542
Other authorised Securities	34,80,259
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	54,49,118
Loans on do. do. do.	1,25,94,843
Bills Discounted and Purchased	72,36,383
Dead Stock	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,539
Balances with other Banks	1,50,398
Cash	2,09,38,075
Rs.	5,96,19,512

Meanwhile, the market is easy though quiet. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent. and that in the open market 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Saturday last the market was steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Demand was given at 1s. 3 15-16d. for forward delivery, but otherwise there was not much enquiry for Bank Paper ; Merchants' Bills were reported done to a small extent. The tone of the market continued steady on Monday with 1s. 3 29-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper 1s. 3 15-16d. soon afterwards became obtainable, and there was a small enquiry thereat. Mercantile Bills were reported placed to some extent at 1s. 4 3-32d., after which 1s. 4 1-8d. was the best available. On Tuesday quotations were given at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round, very little being reported either way. Rates opened the following day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. Yesterday quotations continued firm at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and Demand was given at 1s. 3 31-32d. Mercantile Bills were scarce. The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Demand, and the rate for Credits advanced 1-32d. Only a small amount of Mercantile Bills were placed, and the market closed steady as follows:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a strong feeling in the market at opening last mail day, and quotations after being given at 93 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, advanced to 93 3-4 and 93 9-16 in the two positions, respectively ; Threes were unchanged at 82 1-2. On Monday rates were steady at 93 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash and the Settlement ; for 3 per Cents 84 1-4, nominal, was named. There was a firm feeling in the market on Tuesday, and rates advanced from the opening level of 93 11-16 for Money and 93 5-8 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, to the extent of 1-16 per cent, and closed at 93 3-4 and 93 11-16 in the two positions, respectively ; 84 1-2 was quoted for Threes. Rates continued firm on Wednesday when 94 was named for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 7-8 for the Settlement, from which a decline took place to 93 15-16 and 93 27-32, respectively. Quotations were given yesterday at 94 for 3 1-2 per cent. for Cash and the coming Settlement, 93 7-8 for the 5th January Account, and 84 1-2 for Threes. There has been a strong feeling in the market to-day, with quotations given at opening at 94 1-4 for Cash, 94 3-16 for the coming Settlement, and 94 1-8 for the 5th January Account, for which they advanced to 94 3-8, 94 1-4, and 94 3-16 respectively ; for Threes the quotation was 86.

SHARES.—There has been an upward movement in prices during the past week, particularly in Mill Scrip, in which the changes in rates have been almost without exception in favour of sellers. We have to report an advance of Rs. 100 in Central India ; Rs. 45 in Currimbhoy ; of Rs. 40 in Hope ; of Rs. 25 each in Mahaluxmee and Queen ; of Rs. 15 each in Lukhmidas and Manockjee Petit ; of Rs. 10, in Hindustan ; of Rs. 5 each in David and Hingunghat ; and a decline of Rs. 35 in Oriental ; of Rs. 10 in Dhu'ia Ginning and Press Co. ; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land and Mill, and Western India. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma are Rs. 5 higher in the 1st Issue, also John Roberts ; while on the other hand Soundy and Co., and Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 10, lower, and Bombay Flour Rs. 5. In Presses, Mercantile have declined Rs. 10. In Railways Ahmedabad Prantej are Rs. 5 higher ; and Tapti Valley Rs. 7 1-2 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2 1-2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers continue to enquire for standard makes of Grey Goods at rates now current. Dealers are freely offering their holdings ; while stocks are generally the same as before. Jacconets are in moderate request. In Bleached Goods a moderate business is passing ; Nainsookhs are selling at low rates, and mulls are in good demand. For Printed and Dyed Goods there is a fair enquiry ; and Turkey-Red are a steady market, rates being well maintained. Locally-made Goods are also in good request, and prices are unchanged from their current level. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,000 packages, and of Locally made about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—There is still a small demand for China makes, a moderate business being reported. Spinners are willing sellers. The tone of the market is quiet at closing, and official quotations are as follows :—

Twist	No.	Mule.	As.		to	per lb.
"	6s	"	"	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	8s	"	"	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	10s	"	"	3 1-4	"	4 1-4 "
"	12s	"	"	3 1-2	"	4 3-8 "
"	16s	"	"	4 1-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	20s	"	"	4 1-4	"	4 7-8 "
"	24s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—"Brazier's Copper" and "Yellow Metal" have declined 4 ans. per cwt. each, to Rs. 48-12 and Rs. 40-4 per cwt, respectively ; on the otherhand, "Swedish Bar Iron" has advanced 8 ans. per candy, to Rs. 55-8 per candy.

COALS.—The market has been quiet in tone, and there have not been any sales of importance reported beyond some ready lots of Bengal, which changed hands at lower prices. On account of dear rates, there has been little or nothing doing in English Coal. We quote alongside :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West	Rs. 20 pr. cdy.	Rs. 18 1-2 pr. cdy.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 22 pr. cdy.	Rs. 20 pr. cdy.
Cardiff	Rs. 22 "	Rs. 20 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni	Rs. 13 3-4 pr. cdy.	Rs. 14 pr. cdy.
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 17 1-4 "	Rs 16 2-1 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 16 "	Rs. 14 1-2 "
Jardine's	Rs. 16 "	Rs. 15 "
Seebpore	Rs. 16 1-2 "	Rs. 16 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Though from shippers and the mills there has come only a small demand during the week under review it has been a steady one. Prices are reported to be Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher, those for forward delivery being Rs. 149 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 130 "Good" Bhownugger, for May; and Rs. 123 1-2 "Fully Good" Bengal, January. To-day the market has been firm in tone, with a good demand, almost entirely from the mills.

The reports from the districts received on Monday morning by wire advised that the weather was bright and seasonable throughout, and where Cotton-picking was not general the Cotton plants were flourishing, in flower, and showing bolls. At Khangaon the food-grains needed rain, but in the other districts they were doing well.

Yesterday's wired advices from the districts disclosed no new feature, being a repetition generally of the above. The weather continued seasonable all over the area, and the plants were in a flourishing state.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Jany.	Rs.	131—3 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	"	123—3 3-4d.
Do. Good	Do.	"	118—3 21-32d.
Bolatea, Fine	Dec-Jany.	"	132—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	"	127—3 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	Do.	"	125—3 25-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	Dec.	"	132—3 7-8d.
Dhollera, Fine	Mar-April	"	137—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	Do.	"	130—3 15-16d.
Do. Good	May	"	129—3 29-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	Do.	"	141—3 1-8d.
Westerns	May-June	"	133—3 1.
Broach, Fine	Feb-March	"	149—3 7-32d.
Do Good	March	"	148—3 3-16d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98 F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	5,500	1,300
Berar	25,000	2,300
Hingunghat	300	100
Bengals	3,300	1,300
	34,100	5,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	20,298	5,721	23,817
From 1st Jan. to 24th Nov.	1,631,118	1,335,520	1,758,032
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	189	......	3,307
From 1st Jan. to 24th Nov.	458,091	489,189	726,7.3
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	1.7	1,098	2363
From 1st Jan. to 24th Nov.	431,..9	432,347	326,897

WHEAT has been a steady market with some enquiry from exporters and the local mills at current prices, which are as follows :—

	Rs. as. p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent	31 0 0	per candy.
Do. 85 "	29 0 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	28 0 0	"
Red Delhi	27 0 0	"
Hard Yellow	32 0 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	27 9 0	"
Hard Red	28 0 0	"

SEEDS have been dull in tone and a small business only has been done. Quotations are as follows :—

	Rs. as. p.	
Linseed	6 4 6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	6 2 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	5 10 0	"
Do. Red do.	5 8 6	"
Gingelly, White	39 0 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	36 0 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	66,602	50,568	28,281
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	7,724,907	1,063,113	3,792,874
Linseed for the week	24,932	24,774	23,150
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	2,486,631	469,773	3,441,870
Rapeseed for the week	8,975	17,175	9,718
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	2,075,774	1,825,309	1,271,340
Gingellyseed for the week	81,322	63,747	42,970
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	1,574,232	603,207	1,079,995

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts
Wheat for the week	7,930	......	......
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	5,655,186	2,913	1,429,572
Linseed for the week	14,063	......	33,542
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	2,529,246	643,039	3,149,157
Rapeseed for the week	7,208	......	46,962
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	2,205,553	1,094,429	1,347,412
Gingellyseed for the week	53,475	......	44,618
Do. from 1st January to 24th November	1,532,167	515,979	1,157,024

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 15th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 8th November, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 8. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 15. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,33,220	4	3	1,75,40,239	2	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,12,49,914	1	11	5,31,50,311	9	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,04,800	9	9	3,23,044	12	7
Sundries	26,69,436	4	3	26,81,790	6	11
Rs.	10,26,07,371	4	2	10,25,45,385	15	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,06,425	0	0	61,12,312	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,97,834	0	0	69,75,844	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,61,85,231	10	3	1,86,92,084	13	3
Accounts of Credit do.	1,83,47,680	6	5	1,81,31,753	15	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,87,78,076	4	1	1,90,05,286	15	4
Balances with other Banks	4,90,735	9	5	6,50,619	9	4
Bullion	1,448	8	0	1,357	11	0
Dead Stock	13,12,029	14	11	13,08,243	6	5
Stamps	13,791	9	8	11,686	6	8
Sundries	15,25,576	9	0	15,48,385	14	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,44,17,745	12	1	1,44,90,350	6	1
Do. at Branches	1,85,33,796	0	4	1,76,17,580	13	11
Rs.	10,26,07,371	4	2	10,25,45,385	15	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,170	Inc
Do. at Branches	19,03,152	Dec
Other Deposits	19,00,397	Inc
Post Bills	81,756	Dec
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	83,897	Inc
Loans	5,06,853	Inc
Accounts of Credit	2,15,927	Dec
Mercantile Bills	2,27,190	Inc
Cash at Head Office	72,605	do
Do at Branches	9,16,216	Dec

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 5th November, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,84,414 3 7 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 15,79,457 6 11 }	38,63,871	10	6
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	232,62,705	3	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,03,741	15	1
Sundries	7,06,227	0	9
Total	369,36,545	14	2
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	39,05,786	7	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	36,22,830	0	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	47,60,599	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased	76,90,747	2	6
Balances with other Banks	5,20,666	3	8
Bullion	6,629	9	6
Dead stock	8,24,366	8	7
Stamps	12,741	6	4
Sundries	68,586	7	8
	223,78,980	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	145,57,565	10	8
Total	369,36,545	14	2

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,20,000
Or per mile of Rail way	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	24,17,688
Total for 17 weeks	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,4?8	1,47,166	5,691	2,60,279
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,63?	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ....Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date .... " 87,1 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

McKENZIE—SCOTT—November 24, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Wimbledon, Surrey, by the Rev D C McGregor, M A, Harry V McKenzie, M D, (Edin), Torquay, Devon, second son of Alex McKenzie, Bombay, to Ethel, second daughter of R Scott Wimbledon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEMMING—November 19, at Bangalore, the wife of Norman Hemming, Royal Engineers, of a son. prematurely.

TOLLEMACHE—November 19, at Kannia Mallai Estate, Munnar, the wife of Hugh E Tollemache, of a son.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD—November 18, at Bangalore, Annie, youngest daughter of William FitzGerald.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898.

IT would have seemed even to Napoleon I. little short of miraculous that two hours' artillery fire by half a dozen war-ships, by no means of the first-class, should sink the enemies' fleet, and conquer some five hundred islands extending over an area fourteen hundred miles long by six hundred broad, at a total cost of eight men slightly wounded. Yet that was what happened at Manila on May-day in the present year. How it happened Lieutenant Fiske, U. S. N., tells the world in the *Century* of the present month. When war was declared "our fleet", consisting of the Olympia, Commodore Dewey's flag-ship, the Baltimore, with the Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and Boston were providently at anchor in Mir's Bay, close by Hong Kong. A revenue cutter and two transports must be added. The next day the "Fleet," in reality a small and by no means exceptionally formidable squadron, steamed rapidly out of the Bay and made straight for Manila, where the Spanish fleet, of far inferior strength was supposed to be. The flag-ship led the way and the other ships followed in the order just given ; that was the line-of-battle during the hundred and twenty minutes required to sink every ship of the opposing fleet. Nightfall of April 30 saw them twenty-five miles north of Corregidor Island which divides the entrance to Manila Bay into the northern and southern channels. All lights were extinguished or bidden ; one small lamp at the stern of each ship was indicated the line to be taken following the flag-ship. The telegraph must have informed the Spanish authorities that the American squadron had left Mirs Bay, and there could be no doubt of its destination. But there were no scouts on the look-out. The approach of the enemy was first made known by the flame from the funnel of the little revenue cutter, as the line was abreast of Corregidor Island. A rocket instantly sent up from the Island showed that the advancing fleet was discovered. It was then thirty-five miles from Manila, and in a few minutes the telegraph could have informed the Governor-General of what was coming. Lieutenant Friske would have us believe that the Commodore shared the belief, apparently prevalent in the American ships, that the entrance to the bay was defended by powerful batteries, only waiting to open fire until the ships were within easy range, and that the channel was sown with mines, others floating between the bottom and the surface. But it is pretty certain that information had been received at Mirs Bay that allayed any fears that might have been entertained by the Commodore on such points. He proceeded on his course with a sense of security that would have deserved to be called temerity, had he not known that the great breadth of the channel, would render effective mining difficult to a degree, and that it was quite unprotected by any contrivances of the kind.

The ships passed the headlands and entered the bay without a gun being fired : "The silence was uncanny. Suddenly we heard the boom of a heavy gun to starboard, and very close the screaming of a shell above us. All remissness, all doubt vanished at the round ; every man stiffened up automatically." The shell came from a large rock on which a small and perfectly useless battery had been placed. It was soon silenced, none of its shells hitting anything. No search lights were used from the shore. The squadron continued on its course, the Boston going close to the rock and firing into it until its guns were silenced. Commodore Dewey led the way up a strange harbour, which neither he nor any of his officers had ever entered before. But he had exhausted every information available as to the defences of Manila and had studied the pros. and cons ; which means that he came to the conclusion, justified by the event, that the defences might be safely ignored. They were practically nil. Lieutenant Fiske however tells us that the risks the Commodore ran were certainly great;the information on which he acted might have been erroneous, and then—well he might have lost some of his ships and the attack might have failed. It did not fail. At daybreak the outlines of Manila came into view ; but the Spanish ships that were expected to be in line in front of it were not there. Later on they came into view in line-of-battle across the small bay of Cavite, protecting the naval and military arsenal. The Americans at once headed for the Spaniards, scarcely replying to the shore battery that opened fire at an ineffective distance. The American ships for some time could not bring their broadsides to bear approaching the Spanish line end on. The first shot was fired by the Reina Christina, answered by the Olympia. The distance was five thousand yards and no damage was done. Then every gun in the squadron sent its shell at the Spanish ships, which seemed to make very indifferent practice when replying :—"Shot and shell fell all about us, striking the water ahead and astern and on each side, singing in the air like big mosquitoes, but never biting. Our shots, on the contrary, though many went over or fell short, seemed in the main to be well directed, and many a one could be seen like a tiny dot in the air till it disappeared near some part of a Spanish ship, where a puff of black smoke showed that it struck and exploded." The Americans steamed past the Spaniards, countermarched, and repeated the process again and again, five times in all, always presenting a moving target to the enemy. At first the Spaniards fired with great rapidity, but they gradually slackened. One of their ships was moored ; the rest were nearly stationary, their attempts to come out and attack the weaker ships in the rear being met with such a hot fire that they were compelled to fall back. At half-past seven the Americans sheared off for breakfast. The Reina Christina was then on fire in two places, and the Castilla silenced. Breakfast over, the attack was resumed and by half-past twelve the Spaniards were *hors de combat,* their shore batteries silenced and shells falling in the arsenal. Except for eight men slightly wounded by splinters from the same shell, not a soul had been hurt in the American ships. The fight, if such it can be called, was an artillery duel in which the attacking ships having guns of longer range, kept the doomed enemy at distance and pounded him to pieces. It is probable that had the ships attacked been British or French or German of the same class, similarly armed, the losses on board the victors would have been more serious ; but the general result would have been the same. The disparity of strength rendered the doom of the Spanish ships certain. Neither the torpedo nor the ram was used ; they were not required, says the observant and intelligent historian of the battle. The long range gun did all that was necessary, and perhaps a little more, for every Spaniard was sunk.

To claim that Manila was "the most complete naval victory in history since Nelson gained the battle of the Nile" is forcing the note a little. It is more to the point that the disproportion of hits was greater than even the disproportion between the battery power. The writer comes down from the Nelsonic pedestal when he writes : "As to the result of our target practice seven warped iron hulls, just showing above the waves of Manila Bay, sufficiently testify to-day and will continue to testify for many years to come. The writer candidly owns that the success achieved was largely due to the superior strength of the attacking squadron, the longer range of the American guns, the better, training and consequently the greater skill of the gunners. He acknowledges that the disportion of casualties could not have been so great had the Spanish made even tolerable practice with their guns, which somewhat deficient in range were very good of their kind. There was nothing found in the sunken ships or in the arsenal to indicate that the material was bad. Guns and all the apparatus and instruments were of excellent construction, and liberally supplied. The immense stores of ammunition in the arsenal, the buildings in which it was kept, excellent of their kind, evident care having been given to them, make it very improbable that the powder was of inferior quality. There was abundant evidence of careful organisation and efficient administration, with an elaborate system of accounts. Indeed in Lieutenant Friske's opinion, it might almost be said that there was too much attention to detail rather than too little. The quarters for officers and sailors in the arsenal, and for the military in the barracks, were generally furnished, and the equipment of the ships left nothing to be desired. The officers are of the best blood of Spain, educated, intelligent. The bad shooting was not due to lack of discipline, of which there may be perhaps rather too much in the Spanish service. The deficiency was apparently due to want of continual training of the men in the handling and firing of their guns under way, and in circumstances simulating battle. From all that could be learned, there was not the same labour given to gunnery practice at sea that is seen in the American, and it may be added, in the British, French, German and Russian navies. On that point Lieutenant Friske's view will be readily confirmed by all who have seen Spanish war-ships in foreign ports. The men are rarely employed in gun drill, and they never go out of harbour to practise target firing. Captain Sigsbee of the 'Maine,' mentions that he never saw drills on board the Spanish ships in Havana harbour, while they were regularly carried on in his ship. No doubt reasons of economy imposed discretion in the matter of target firing ; but it is unaccountable that drill in the aiming of guns should have been neglected on board Spanish ships. The bad shooting of Manila was repeated a little later, when Admiral Cervera's squadron was destroyed, scarcely a single shell striking the relentless pursuers. At Manila the Spanish ships were taken by surprise. The crews fought with the courage of despair, but that avails nothing in these days.

THE decision of the full bench of the High Court in the case of the Collegiate Institution set at rest the discussion that has been carried on for a long time about the proper interpretation of one of the sections of the Act of Incorporation of the Bombay University. This is section XII, which says "that a candidate for any of the degrees conferred by the University, should produce a certificate from one of the colleges 'authorised by the Governor of Bombay in Council,' to the effect, that he has completed the course prescribed in the bye-laws of the University." This section has been recently relied upon by the Government in support of its claim to authorise all the Colleges in the Presidency. It is strange that such an important point as this of authorisation by the Government should not find a place anywhere else in the Act, and should be mentioned only thus, almost parenthetically. However that may be, it is clear that Government can authorize colleges. But what colleges it has a right to authorize was the matter that has been debated. It is quite clear from the wording of the section that it can authorize only those colleges that train up students as candidates for degrees, for the certificate that is required ought to show that the candidate has completed his course for the degree. But the Syndicate of the University took up the position that all colleges, even those that do not send up candidates for the degree, ought to be authorized by Government. And it singled out the Collegiate Institution presided over by a well-known historical scholar, Mr. Karkaria, for the application of this interpretation of the section. Mr. Karkaria's College is one of the University Colleges, having been recognised in the faculty of Arts by the University in February 1897, on the recommendation of the Syndicate and the proposal of Principal Hathornthwaite of the Elphinstone College. Government had not at that time discussed its power of authorisation as given to it by Section XII. The College began to work, and Mr. Karkaria and his staff of professors, all graduates of the University, lectured to the students and prepared them for the Previous Examination for which the University had recognised the college. But when the students' applications for attending this examination were sent up, Mr. Karkaria was informed that these students would not be allowed to appear at them, because the institution from which they came was not authorized by Government. Mr. Karkaria's position was, that as his college did not teach for the degree, but for the Previous and preliminary degree examinations, it did not require any such authorisation, the recognition and affiliation by the University being quite sufficient for it. The University was not kept in any ignorance of Mr. Karkaria's interpretation of the section, and the opinion of eminent counsel was published in support of this position. The Syndicate contesting this position, the only course open to Mr. Karkaria's College was to go to Court and have it decided by the English judicial authority in the country. This has now been done, and the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Parsons have decided that the position which the learned principal of the Collegiate Institution took up from the first was strictly legal. The counsel for the University, Mr. Basil Scott suggested that the dispute arose owing to what he called the obstinacy of the Principal in not asking the Government for authorisation. But the Principal was clearly justified in not asking for a thing which he did not want, and he was quite within his right. It has now been decided by an unappealable authority, that colleges like Mr. Karkaria's do not require authorisation, and that the University must give them all the privileges of its recognised institutions. It would have been well if the University had not put itself in a false position from the beginning, for it would have been spared the humiliation of a defeat in the High Court, and the fine of costs of both itself and the College. This is, we believe, the first time it has been fined in the Courts, and we hope it will in future be more careful before it commits itself to untenable positions.

IT has been generally understood that the apparently inexplicable delay in officially notifying the appointment of a successor to Sir Louis Kershaw in the Chief-Justiceship of Allahabad has been connected with the necessity of appointing a new Puisne Judge to fill a not impossible vacancy in the Bombay High Court. We mentioned a fortnight since that in the precincts of that Court it was rumoured that Mr. Basil Scott, of the Bombay Bar, would be raised to the Bench. The rumour, we are informed, had this foundation, that the offer of that high preferment was made to Mr. Scott who, however, was unwilling to accept it. Though no official announcement has yet been made, another distinguished member of the Bombay bar will receive the ermine, and become Mr. Justice Russell, who has already received the felicitations of his friends in which the public generally will readily join. Mr. Louis-Russell, who returned to Bombay on Monday last after a short visit to England, received an intimation of the appointment even before he landed. As there is no actual vacancy in the Bombay High Court at the present moment, it may seem strange that an appointment should be made,—though not yet gazetted—to a seat in the High Court, seeing that none of the seats are untenanted. But there are many strange things that are as true as strange, even in the High Court.

THE north-east monsoon has now established itself almost to the equator, and Southern India therefore is threatened with an abrupt termination to the autumn rains, though faint indications exist of a local disturbance north-east of Ceylon, which may possibly give another small burst on the Southern Coast. Regarding Northern India, no indications of the setting in of the winter rains have yet appeared, so there is a late prospect of the Punjab getting the showers it wants for its wheat. Conditions, however, are normal, so winter rains may be expected to commence as usual about the middle of December.

THE condition of the Maharajah of Oodeypore, who has been suffering from malarial fever causes grave anxiety. He is a G. C. S. I., and represents one of the oldest and most powerful ruling Rajput families.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice B. Tyabji and a Special Jury, Mathew Dominic Corea, a native Portuguese of Vadala village, was unanimously convicted of having, on the 12th instant, committed the murder of a young boy named Miguel Francis De Silva, while his co-accused, by name Phillip Pascoal Fernandes, who was charged with abetting the commission of the offence, was acquitted and discharged. Mr. Justice Tyabji, in passing sentence, remarked that the crime of murdering childrenfor the possession of their ornaments was very common in Bombay, and that it therefore became the duty of the court to inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders. As the verdict of the jury was not accompanied by any recommendation to mercy, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

PRIVATE Marshall, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, was accidently shot at Landi Kotal on the 20th instant by a Private of the same regiment.

MAJOR-GENERAL PROTHEROE, now in England, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Steadman, who vacates the Burma Command next month.

COLONELS TUCKER and Hill, who are engaged in the enquiry into the arms traffic on the frontier, have had their term of special duty extended to the middle of April.

UNTIL definite orders arrive from Home regarding Surgeon-General Gore's successor as P. M. O. Her Majesty's Forces in India, Surgeon-General Townsend, from the Umballa, district, will officiate from the 1st December next.

THE North Western Railway returns for the week ending November 12th amounted to Rs. 7,02,787 being an increase of about 1-4 lakh upon the corresponding week of last year. The increase on the financial year up to date is slightly over 25 lakhs.

THE following officers come out for a term of service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and are posted to the Punjab Command :—Major Zimmermann ; Bengal Command, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter and Captain Mansfield ; Madras Command—Major Cree, and Captains Bullen and Puswell.

A TELEGRAM dated Hongkong, November 19th says :—Riots have taken place in the interior of China. Mr. Fleming, of the China Inland Mission, and a native Evangelist have been murdered. The Panghai Mission Station at Kweichow, and the Kweifu Mission in Szechuen, have been burned down.

THERE is no further news of the Mad Fakir. From the last report he had gone back a few miles, and it now seems doubtful whether he will be able to cause any serious disturbance. It is understood that all precautions are being taken by the military authorities. We believe that the officers of Malakand regiments have been ordered to rejoin. Stores are also being sent up to the front in large quantities, and the question of mule transport for the Malakand force, which should have been perfected before now, is being taken in hand. Preparations are being made to advance as far as the Swat river if necessary.

THE Hon'ble Norman Grosvenor, whose death is announced, was [illegible] Lord Ebury and cousin of the Duke of West[illegible] He sat in Parliament for Chester from 18[illegible]74.

IN Sylhet all the private residences perished in the convulsion, and as it did not appear that private persons would be likely to come forward to undertake the erection of new ones a scheme was prepared by Government for providing new quarters for Government officers. Up to the end of the official year, however, the buildings had not made much progress.

THE B. I. S. N. Company, says the *Rangoon Times* has presented a gold watch, with a suitable inscription to Mr. J. O'Sullivan, the second officer of the Co.'s s. s Vadala. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the s.s. Vadala started from Colombo for Bombay, and when about 15 miles from Colombo the propeller shaft broke, and the vessel was perfectly helpless. Mr. O'Sullivan sailed back to Colombo harbour in the ship's gig and brought the sister ship of the Vadala, which towed her safely back to Colombo. The crew of the boat have received a month's salary in recognition of their work.

THE sum originally sanctioned by the Government of India for the repair of roads, communications and public buildings in Assam in consequence of the damages done by the earthquake of June 1897 was 34 lakhs of rupees. Time has shown that this allotment will fall very short of meeting the demands of the case, as it appears that the expenditure on restoring the railways alone has already come to double that sum. The original estimate apparently had to be framed in haste, and before it was possible to judge of the extensive mischief that was brought about by the very heavy rains that followed the earthquake.

THE Railway sugar frauds' case, in which the former station master and assistant station master at Chakeri (E. I. R.) were recently convicted and sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, has been carried a stage further. The prime movers in the conspiracy, the sugar dealers of Cownpore, who have been hitherto successful in baffling the police, were a few days since apprehended, in their way, it appears, to the Joint Magistrate's Court to surrender themselves. Warrants had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate some time back for their arrest, but as all railway cases have since been transferred to the Court of the Joint Magistrate, the accused were brought up before the latter, and have, it seems, been released on bail of Rs. 200 each, althought it is understood, there is some question as to the offence being a bailable one. As the case, so far as the station master and assistant station master were concerned in it, was tried by the Contenment Magisrate, and is a very intricate one, and that officer had completely mastered all the details, it is considered probable that it will be re-transferred from the Joint Magistrate, who is already said to be overtaxed with work, to the original Court.

THE total value of Indian produce exported from Calcutta by sea during the past month shows but a slight variation on the total trade for October of the previous year. There was a small increase, equalling only 35 per cent. But if we include treasure there is a decrease of nearly three per cent. in the total trade, silver having fallen in value of exports by over ten lakhs. There was again a marked rise in the experts of grain, rice alone increasing in value by eighteen lakhs. Previous large shipments of oilseeds have also been well maintained and the value has improved by nearly twenty-seven lakhs. Both linseed and poppyseed participated in this advance. The bulk of the linseed was shipped to the United Kingdom the balance going to Germany and France. The improvement in opium exports was satisfactory, and there was also an increase in tea. Coal advanced by 12,240 tons, and the figures for the figures for the year are largely in advance of those for 1897-98. These shipments were chiefly to Ceylon and Singapore. Raw jute and jute manufactures were exported on a much smaller scale. Raw jute declined in value by thirty-nine lakhs, and the decrease in gunnies was nearly five lakhs. Hides and skins fell off considerably during the month, but for the year the decrease in value has not been great. Raw silk and cotton twist were also shipped in diminished supplies.

IT has been definitely settled that the plague house and water taxes in Karachi shall come into force from the 1st January next. At a special general meeting on the 18th, the Municipality had under consideration an official communication from the Commissioner in Sindh anent the letters published in the *Phœnix* in connection with the election of Municipal representatives on the local Port Trust Board. The Municipality, however, contented itself with disavowing cognisance of the circumstances. Opportunity was afforded at the same meeting for a graceful reparation of an oversight. For some nine or ten years a dispute existed between the Port Trust and the Municipality regarding the house-tax payable by the former, the dispute involving many complicated issues. At length it was mutually agreed to settle the matter by arbitration, both bodies having expressed their willingness to accept the award as final. The nominee of the Port Trust was Mr. W. Nathan, of the N.-W. Railway, and of the Municipality, Mr. J. Forrest Brunton, then manager of the Karachi Tramway Company. The chairman of the Committee of Arbitration was Mr. C. T. Burke, Superintending Engineer, who was appointed by the Commissioner in Sind. The Committee had by no means an easy task, and the value of its labours was considerable, one important result being the revision of the Municipal boundary, so as to include and render assessable to municipal taxation the land reclaimed from the sea. More than a year has elapsed since the Arbitration Committee made its award, but neither of the local bodies concerned seems to have made any suitable acknowledgment of the services rendered it. However, no sooner was this omission brought to notice, than the Municipality voted Rs. 1,250 as its share of the expenses, and it is understood the Port Trust is willing to do the same ; the intention being to offer an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to the chairman of the Committee, in addition to the vote of thanks which goes without question.

A CAREFUL examination of the railway programme of construction, now in course of being earried out by the Government of India or by companies, writes the *Pioneer*, will serve to show that chord lines and those which give cross-country connection between existing main lines are much in favour. In the North-West Provinces, for example, we have the Ghaziabad Moradabad line, 87 miles in length, which will place the western section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in direct communication with the East Indian in the neighbourhood of Delhi, to detour from Chandausi via Aligarh being avoided. The line is, of course, on the standard gauge, and will cost less than a lakh per mile, including the expenditure on a bridge over the Ganges. It should command a large amount of goods traffic, particularly as the Southern Punjab Railway with Delhi as its starting point has now materially shortened the distance by rail between Karachi and central parts of Upper India. Another project which has been sanctioned and which will be taken up in next year's programme is the broad guage line from Agra to Delhi via Muttra. This will be 121 miles in length, but its cost will be only about Rs. 75,000 per mile. As the Indian Midland has its northern terminus at Agra this new line, when built, should increase the traffic to and from Bombay by the Jhansi-Itarsi route. One cannot but note how Delhi is becoming more and more a great railway centre : it is not surprising, therefore, that the volume of trade attracted to the old Moghal capital has expanded amazingly during the past few years.

A CERTAIN Professor, a leading light of his native city, recently wrote on a blackboard in his laboratory —"Professor,——informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and on returning found that a student had added the words, "God save the Queen !"

LORD ROSEBERY'S remark at the Eton dinner on Friday (October 28), that Lord Curzon of Kedleston was "reviving the dormant glory of the Irish Peerage," was received with laughter. Lord Rosebery relates in his monograph on Pitt that "the innocent offer" by that statesman of an Irish marquisate to Lord Wellesley, Governor-General of India, caused "dire offence." "Wellesley," writes Lord Rosebery, "speaks in the bitterest terms of the anguish of mind he felt, that the impression produced in India would be fatally detrimental to his Government, and that the slur inflicted by this 'Irish' 'Pinchbeck' reward affected both his health and his spirits."

Apropos a paragraph in this column, the other day, about the casting of captured French guns into German church bells, it is interesting to recall the fact that we have a good deal of captured gun metal put to various public uses. How many of the thousands of people who cross London Bridge every day are aware that the lamp-posts there are made of the metal of French guns taken in the Peninsular war ? The Achilles statue in Hyde Park, and the Wellington statue at Aldershot are also of French captured cannon. The Willington memorial in Phœnix Park, Dublin, was cast—very appropriately—from guns captured at Waterloo. The Lord Gough equestrian effigy in Dublin is made of old Chinese captured guns.

MR. F. T. Dale and Miss Frances E. Slaughter ("Stoneclink" and "Trant") have collaborated and written a sporting novel entitled "Two Fortunes and Old Patch" which Messrs. Constable will publish this month. Old Patch, it may be mentioned is the name given to a fox which saves its brush for many seasons, and, only towards the end of the book, is killed after an exciting run. Mr. Downey is publishing Mayne Reid's "Scalp Hunters," with illustrations by Mr. W. B. Handforth, and Edgar Allen Poe's "Gold Bug and Other Tales," illustrated by Mr. A. D. McCormick. Mr. S. J. Adair FitzGerald has written a volume of fairy stories for children, called "The Grand Paunjaudrum," which Messrs. Greening will publish. This firm also announce a new new novel by Mr. Isidore G. Ascher, entitled "A Social Upheaval." Messrs. Methuen will publish Mr. Maclaren Cobban's romance of the Montrose times, called "The Angel of the Covenant."

IN "The Life and Letters of Henry Cecil Raikes" by Henry St. John Raikes, appear some remarkable stories of Disraeli. Mr. Raikes accompanied Disraeli to Manchester in April, 1873, when he made his historic speech in the Free Trade Hall. Disraeli wished to be well primed for the occasion, and ordered three bottles of white brandy. Two only could be obtained. This is what happened :—"The two bottles were duly conveyed to the hall, and placed under the table ; and Mr Disraeli gave his friend strict injunctions to keep the tumbler which stood upon it constantly replenished with brandy and water in equal quantities, while he was speaking. These instructions were carefully carried out, but after some little time had elapsed Mr. Disraeli half turned, and whispered, "Stronger ! make it stronger !" This he continued to repeat at intervals, until, towards the close of his very lengthy address, the friend was perforce driven into supplying him with the next spirit, which, owing to its colour, was indistinguishable from water by those sitting round. And, at the conclusion of the speech, both bottles were empty ;" The speech, it should be added, lasted four and a-half hours.

ON the subject of predictions, attention has been called to the following letter from the late Sir Samuel Baker to the present Lord Kitchener :—My dear Kitchener,—As I feel sure that the task of regaining the Sudan will fall to yourself, and by its success will sustain the good fortune which I trust will ever favour you through simple merit alone, I send you some remarks on 'Military Routes towards Berber.' The memoranda may be of service to you some day when active operations shall be determined upon. My opinion is very strong upon the necessity of quietly preparing for the event beforehand, so that when the moment shall arrive the success may be accomplished without loss of time. In all our recent expeditions one notes a general absence of military science. You will have the opportunity of preparing for a blow, and delivering it with undoubted result. which will bring honour upon the force you command and to yourself. Ever sincerely yours, Samuel W. Baker."—The letter was written in 1892, and is printed in the Memoirs of Sir Samuel Baker, published by Macmillan in 1895. Baker's high opinion of Kitchener had been expressed many years before. In a letter to Gordon in 1884, he wrote : "The man whom I have always placed my hopes upon is Major Kitchener, R.E., one of the few very superior British officers, with a cool and good head and a hard constitution, combined with untiring energy." Gordon, as is well known, entirely shared this opinion, and hoped to see the present Sirdar installed as Governor-General of the Sudan.

IT is with sadness of heart that a lover of Dickens walks the northern pavement of High Holborn just now, says the *Westminster Gazette.* The hand of the destroyer has lately been heavily laid upon Furnival's Inn, where the novelist lived, and up the stairs of which Thackeray once walked in his unknown days "with two or three drawings in his hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable." And to-day a good portion of Kingsgate-street is open to the sky, for the "house-breaker" has worked his will upon that thoroughfare immortalised by the memory of Mrs. Gamp. "Her name, as Mr. Pecksniff gathered from a scrap of writing in his hand, was Gamp ; her residence in Kingsgate-street, High Holborn." It was thither, in a hackney cab, that Mr. Pecksniff was rattled in quest of her, for she lodged at a bird-fanciers, and that bird-fancier none other than Poll Sweedlepipe, whose shaving of Bailey Junior is a historic event. And this was "next door but one to the celebrated mutton-pie shop, and directly opposite to the original cat's-meat warehouse, the renown of which establishments was duly heralded on their respective fronts." "A line addressed to Mrs. Gamp, at the bird shop, Kingsgate-street, High Holborn, London, will meet with every attention, I have no doubt." Thus spoke Mr. Pecksniff to the elder Martin Chuzzlewit. Vain boast ! Mrs. Gamp's once dwelling may to-day have vanished into space and have become as much a thing of none effect as her own "street-door knocker, which was so constructed as to wake the street with ease, and even spread alarms of fire in Holborn, without making the smallest impression on the premises to which it was addressed."

AT last Mr. Maskelyne has managed to get an end put to his case, but we fear (says the *Globe*) that it is not the sort of end that he will like. Even the great Box Trick must, we should be afraid, be dear at £500, and the costs of two actions, and we imagine that the Wizard of the Egyptian Hall must rather regret that he did not let one or two of the jury into the secret. It was assuredly only by doing so that he could possibly hope to avoid the payment of the reward which he offered to any one who could discover it. The plaintiffs in this case made a box which purports to do just what Mr. Maskelyne's [illegible] does, and therefore they very naturally claimed the £500 reward. Now, the whole question at issue was whether, with the new box, the trick was done in the same way as with the old. Mr. Maskelyne admits, so we understand, that there are many boxes into which a man may be put and then made to disappear, but maintains that none of them are constructed on the same principle as his. Obviously, the only possible way in which the jury could decide such a question was by the inventor explaining what the system of his box is, and how it differs from those of his rivals. It was really a rather hard case for Mr. Maskelyne, since, for all his wizarding, he must either lose his secret or his case. He chose the latter, and the fact certainly looks as though he does [illegible] attach the very greatest importance to the [illegible] of the former. The box, whose owner [illegible] £500 rather than disclose its secret, [illegible] a rather remarkable piece of furniture. [illegible] this is a very important case to the [illegible] we expect, lead to a great diminution [illegible] rash challenges.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLONEL PICQUART'S TRIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Court-martial on Colonel Picquart will meet on December 12.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

The Anti-Anarchist Conference has been opened in Rome. The discussions will be secret.

Great police precautions have been taken to protect the delegates to the Conference.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

M. de Giers, the new Russian Minister to China, has arrived at Peking, and M. Pavloff, the Acting Minister, proceeds at once to Seoul, Corea.

AMERICA'S POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A DENIAL OF THE "OPEN DOOR."

The Hon. J. Hay, United States Secretary of State, denies the authenticity of the announcement regarding the "Open Door" in the Philippines.

THE TURKISH FLAG RETAINED IN CRETE

Nov. 25.

The Powers have finally resolved to maintain the Turkish Flag in Crete.

THE CONDITION OF TURKEY.

Several Turkish Ministers have presented memorials to the Sultan dwelling upon the troublous condition of the Empire and urging various reforms.

The Sultan is reported to be much annoyed with the action of his Ministers.

THE GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

The Washington Commission has drafted a Bill for presentation to Congress, providing for the Government of Hawaii with an American Governor and Legislature, and recommending the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese from the franchise.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

ANTICIPATED SURPLUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Despite the recent falling off in the railway earnings, the general revenue receipts of the country continue to improve so largely that it is now certain the year will close with a handsome surplus; Mr. Dawkins thus succeeding to a treasury as full as it was empty when Sir James Westland entered upon office. The total civil revenue directly brought to account up to the end of October is nearly three crores better than up to corresponding date of last year; while total civil expenditure, for same period, has been two crores less. The military expenditure, owing to the new messing allowance, has gone up, but nothing like anything sufficiently to swamp the surplus, which is due partly to improvement in excise, opium, salt and stamp duties, and partly to arrears coming in of land revenue allowed to stand over from last year on account of famine. This alone accounts for one and a-half crores improvement.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—Captain Cameron, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, has been granted four months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

On return from leave, Captain J. Ramsay is posted as Political Agent at Quetta; Captain F. W. Macdonald as Political Agent, Zhob, and Captain E. LeMesurier as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana, while Captain H. Showers is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duke officiates as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, vice Deane; Major Woolbert officiating as Medical Officer at Kotah, vice Duke.

Finance Department.—Mr. Merrett officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay, is granted seven and a-half months' furlough from 3rd December (the officiating step, I understand going departmentally).

Mr. J. S. Milne is transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, while Mr. J. C. Mitra is posted as Assistant Comptroller of India Treasuries, and Mr. Chuni Lal as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Military Department.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, second Central India Horse, to be Assistant Adjutant-General-Hyderabad Contingent vice Gilchrist appointed Colonel on the staff.

The title of Bahadur is conferred upon pensioned Rasaldar Sultan Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain L. G. Fisher to be Surgeon-Captain vice Surgeon Major Sykes resigned. Messrs A. H. Nelson, W. S. Walker and W. M. Watson to be second Lieutenants vice Greenshields, Clarke and Howes promoted.

Marine Department.—E. J. Constant to be sub-Lieutenant, Indian Marine, the appointment of Pasonooby being cancelled.

Public Works Department.—Mr. V. C. French, officiates as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, vice Sweet on privilege leave.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Deputy Examiner of accounts, is posted to the office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. J. L. Partir, Examiner of Accounts, retires from the 8th proximo.

Mr. J. B. Braddan, Examiner of Accounts, is granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

Brevet-Colonel Clarke R.E. is granted fifteen months' furlough, Mr. G. A. Harrison, officiating for him as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

Legislative Department.—Mr. J. D. Rees to be an additional member of the Legislative Council.

Home Department.—Sir Richard Udny resigns the service with effect from the 1st January.

The investiture of the Maharajah of Patiala with the insignia of the G.C.S.I. is notified.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Saville, 1st Bombay Lancers, have been deputed for plague duty in the Bombay Command,

Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., C. I Horse, and Captain C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, are promoted to Squadron Commanders in the 2nd C. I. Horse; while Captains F. C. Grant and A. B. Mayne the squadron commanders in the regiment move up in grades in succession consequent on Captain. Watson being seconded for employment on staff.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE AGREEMENT DENIED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—I have the highest authority for contradicting the important but ungrounded rumour that an agreement is being negotiated between Britain, Russia, France and Germany based on the laying down of spheres of influence in China.

THE STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The question is being debated in the United States as to whether it will be necessary to amend the Constitution, which insists on a uniformity of the States' territories. To obviate this possible difficulty it is urged that the Philippines might be made an American protectorate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gurkha left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Coromandel arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana left here for Aden this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan left here [illegible]ing, and may be expected to arrive in [illegible]m. on Monday next.

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

[illegible]yd's s. s. Vindobona, from Trieste, [illegible] this morning.

[illegible]uke Maru arrived at Hong-[illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

[illegible]ed steady. Surats [illegible]

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT PALITANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Nov. 25.

This morning was spent in a most enjoyable visit to the famous Jain temples on Shetrunjay Hill. His Excellency, accompanied by the Thakore Saheb, set out from the guest-camp at half-past seven and drove to the foot of the hill, where a small army of dhoolie bearers was waiting to carry them up-hill. A few more energetic spirits preferred to walk, an exercise the keen, fresh morning air rendered doubly agreeable. Time did not permit of more than a cursory inspection of the principal temples, which although interesting from their historical associations and magnificent position present few attractions from an architectural standpoint, except to the student. Nor were they rendered more attractive to casual visitors by the fact that in honour of the Governor's arrival whitewash had been plentifully besprinkled and the paint brush employed with energy. The view of the surrounding country, one huge and almost unbroken plain, with the sea away in the distance, sparkling under the morning sun, was alone well worth the climb. After an inspection of temples a welcome light breakfast was served in a shamiana and then the descent was made, the Governor and Colonel Hunter preferring to go down on foot. The Thakore Saheb was waiting to receive his Excellency and drove him to the guest-house for breakfast.

At four o'clock the Governor returned the Thakore Saheb's visit at the durbar palace, and then drove to the state stud farm at Mokhadka, where the Thakore Saheb has for many years carried on a veay successful breeding establishment. Some excellent cattle were paraded before His Excellency, who was much interested in the methods adopted on the farm. Lord Sandhurst dined quietly at guest-house and leaves to-morrow for Gondal.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff. Captain Eilkingtone, R. A. (Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Nicholson, Commanding the Mhow District, on leave out of India) to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir Westmacott officiating in Command of the Mhow District with effect from the 7th November. Station staff. Captain Foster, 28th Bombay Pioneers, to officiate as Station Staff Officer 2nd class at Poona in addition to his regimental duties, (no qualified officer being available for Station Staff duties alone) with effect from the 16th November, vice Captain Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Sind district. Lieutenant Stobart, Royal Artillery to be Station Staff Officer (3rd class(at Ahmedabad in addition to his regimental duties (no qualified officer being available for station staff duties alone) with effect from the 29th October, vice Lieutenant Payn, Shropshire Light Infantry, proceeded with his detachment to Deesa on relief. 22nd Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Price, I.M.S., to medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Damania, I.M.S., retired. 30th Bombay Infantry Lieutenant Lincoln, I.M.S., to medical charge, vice Major Braganza, I.M.S., retired. The services of Lieutenant Wilkinson, Durham Light Infantry are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for temporary employment on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Military Works Department.—Lieutenant Colonel Badgley R. E having been transferred to the Bombay Command on return from leave in India is posted to the Poona Division, Military Works. Lieutenant Farewell R. E. is transferred from the Poona Division to the Bombay Division, Military Works, Royal Army Medical Corps. Captain Fleury is transferred from the Sind District to the Bombay District.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty. Major Triscott R. A. Adjutant General's Department. 2nd Lieutenant [illegible]enter, 7th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned offi[illegible] granted leave to proceed out of India on private [illegible]s, under the leave rules for staff corps, the special period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Captain Whitecombe, I. M. S. Medical Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry for one year, pension service eighth year, commenced 31st January.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, Under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the leave to have effect in India from the date of his being struck off duty, till the date of his sailing the specified period to count from date of leaving India. Captain Battiscombe, S. C. Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry for one year, pension service nineteenth year commenced on the 29th March. Leave out of India has been granted to Lieutenant and acting Paymaster Mortimer, Derbyshire Regiment in command order no 611 dated 11th November is for 12 months and 6 months as therein stated.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence. Yorkshire L. I. Lieutenant Fernyhough, 8 months on private affairs out of India. Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Boileau (company Bombay sappers and miners) 12 months on private affairs out of India. Derbyshire Light Infantry, Captain Bush, 6 months on Medical Certificate out of India. Extensions. 16th Bombay Infantry, Captain Legh, 3 months on medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State for India. 26th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Chitty, 7 days on private affairs. The detail of officers mentioned below will assemble at Bombay on Monday the 5th December at 11 a.m., for the purpose of trying at a general court martial, Captain Harvey Beauchamp Welman, 1st Bn Kings Shorpshire Light Infantry, Colonel Whitby 2nd Battalion D. L. I. is appointed president. Members, Lieutenent Colonel Aslett 8th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Beckham 25th Bombay Rifles; Major Butcher, R. A. Major Davison 2nd Battalian D. L. I. Major Brown 2nd Battalion Royal, Rifles Irish Major Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry, Captain Menzies, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Captain Macgowan, Royal Artillery. Waiting Members-Captain Hayman 21st Bombay Infantry, Captain Tritton 25th Bombay Rifles Judge Advocate, Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate Generał, Bombay Command is hereby appointed Judge advocate prosecutor. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, Royal Artillery is appointed prosecutor. The prisoner will be warned, and all witnesses duly required to attend proceedings will be forwarded to the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bombay Command, Head-Quarters Poona. By Order of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces, Bombay.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISDRICT.

There were 16 cases and 18 deaths in the Poona District yesterday. In Khed 10 cases and 11 deaths. Plague is increasing in the village At-ak of the Satara District. There were 19 cases and 10 deaths in the Satara City last week.

Nine persons were charged before Mr. Perceival, Assistant Collector of Satara for disobeying the plague rules, being told to vacate their houses. All were convicted and fined Rs. 150 collectively.

THE TIRAH MEDAL.

General Hogg, commanding the Poona District, will present the Tirah Medals to the Bombay Sappers and Minners on Monday.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Indian Troop Service [illegible]sport Dilwara Captain A. W. Mann, will sail (to-day) for Southampton, with "N" Battery R. H. A. [illegible]th field Battery R.A., and details, consisting of 41 officers, 12 ladies, 14 children, 10 warrant officers, 9 women, 15 children, 1,186 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 women, and 90 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

Bt Lt Col W Aldworth Bedfordshire Regt
Major F W Boteler R A
Bt Major and Mrs T E O'Leary and child R I Fusiliers
Major J W Dunlop N R H A
Major and Mrs W Hann and daughter R A
Major A C T Boileau R A
Major R Kirkpatrick R A M C
Major H D James R A M C
Major and Mrs S W Lane 10th F Battery R A
Capt R C Thacker R A M C
Capt and Mrs W H Chauner and 3 children Essex Regt
Capt and Mrs A J Badcock Comt Dept
Capt and Mrs I E Bush and child Durham L I
Cap. S Belfield N R H A
Capt H I M B[illegible]ist R A M C
Capt W T Bartlett Devonshire
Capt and Mrs C W Brownlow and child R A
Capt and Mrs A G Dallas [illegible] 4 children 16th Lancers
[illegible] F Bacon Northamp-[illegible]
[illegible] H de L Wal-[illegible]
[illegible] A
[illegible]rrey
Lt H A White N R H A
Lt and Mrs G F Delaforce and child 10th F Batty R A
Lt R England N R H A
Lt E R Collins E Lanc
Lt C Parsons R W Surrey
Lt B C Mowbray H L I
Lt E H Collen 10th F By R A
Lt H S Pennell Derby Regt
Lt Muspratt R W Surrey
Lt Hon C H F Napier Rifle Brigade
2nd Lt W P Lowell Suffolk Regt
Miss E M Carre Indian Nursing Service
Condr Jackson, wife and 2 children Ordnance Dept
Sub Condr W Carter and 5 children Ordnance Dept
Sub Condr A F Petri and wife Ordnance Dept
Sub Condr J H Allen Ordnance Dept
Sub Condr Turner, wife and 3 children M W Dept
Bandmaster Barker and wife 5th Dr Guards
Sergt Major Liddell, wife and child Shropshire L I
School Master Clover Army Schools
Sub Condr H Clark and child Comt Dept
Sub Condr Birks Ord Dept
Wife of Sub Condr Graveson Comt Dept
Mrs Neely mother of School [illegible]istress Chisholm Army [illegible]
[illegible]r of Condr S Moray
[illegible] Sergt Major Dale [illegible]R A

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A CORRESPONDENT sends me a suggestion taken from some book whose name and the name of the author she has forgotten. Perhaps in these days of short memories my readers will have forgotten that I invited suggestions as to the humble heroes and heroines who shall adorn Mr. G. F. Watts's gallery in the Postman's Park. Not a single suggestion has been sent to me, which is remarkable, for in general I receive plenty of replies to these invitations. I attribute this omission to the real difficulty of finding out the acts and the heroes of humble life. One reads the thing in the paper and straightway forgets it, or if we remember the deed we forget the name. We ought to remember the act, the name of the doer, and the place where it was done. In the place itself the deed is most fitly to be commemorated. What says Shakespeare?

From lowest place where virtuous things proceed·
The place is dignified by the doer's deed.

The suggestion is this. There is never a week passes when there is not something chronicled; some deed of courage, duty, or devotion by railway men, miners, soldiers, sailors, policemen—all kinds including women. It would a useful practice to preserve the memory of these deeds by cuttings pasted in an album. My correspondent calls it an Heroic Album and points out very justly what an encouragement it would be to find so much of this sense of duty and fearlessness among the working classes, and what a revelation it would prove to many young people who are inclined to form the lowest possible view of their humble brethern from whom they are separated perhaps by no more than two or three generations.

Here is a contribution to the Heroic Album. It is from a paper of last Saturday, and contains the latest awards of the Royal Humane Society. First case. A pitch dark night, with a strong ebb tide. A boat came alongside H. M. S. Champion at Sheerness, with four liberty men and two boatmen. She capsized. The four liberty men got hold of the gangway and saved themselves; the two boatman were carried away down stream. James Arthur Phillips, petty officer, jumped into the blackness, and swam down stream until he found these men, whom he held up until a boat came, and rescued them. The second and the third cases are alike. Policeman Thomas Wilson and Policeman Harry West both jumped into canals after boys. The fourth case is most remarkable and unusual. On Sept. 1 a man named Firth entered a sewage pipe to clean it. Presently he stuck, and could neither get forward nor back. William Travis, a workman, tried to pull him out; he crept up the pipe for twenty-five yards, and then could get no further; he wriggled back and came out covered with bruises. He then measured the distance, dug a hole ten feet deep, broke the pipe, and re-entered it, this time succeeding in dragging out his mate, who had been in the pipe five hours. There is another award, but this time it is only a baronet, who has no place in our album. Now all these cases should be cut out and preserved in the Heroic Album.

An extract has been sent to me—I know not from what paper—in which Mr. Andrew Lang, after a gibe at a paper which exists for the purpose of defending literary property, proceeds to lament the absence of a literary public:

The spirit of these remarks I find rebuked whenever I turn from literature to authorship, and study the author. In that great commercial organ, among the most eloquent remarks on discount, I seem to find traces of optimism, traces of belief in a great literary public. I do not believe in any such thing, even if some novels at 6s. find a market for 100,000 copies. Even that (considering how bad most of these books are, how ignorant, coarse, emphatic, and illiterate) is relatively a very small demand. Think of the millions of England, and think of how many of them buy a book, say of an author who is a man of genius and "popular," Mr. Kipling or Mr Stevenson. What a beggarly account! As for those who read Marlowe or Montaigne, they are the tiniest of remnants.

The *Author*, understand, is a paper whose sole *raison d'etre* is that it should discourse with eloquence, or, at least, convincingly, upon the question of discounts, or upon any other point connected with the maintenance of literary property. It is not intended for any others but those who are interested in literary property; and it will go on discoursing on discounts, by means of which certain publishers propose to sweep the whole of literary property into their own pockets. As regards, however, the "traces of belief in a great literary public," I will give the facts of the case, which are better than any speculations or opinions. First, it is, of course, idle to expect any but a very few to possess the scholarship necessary for understanding the Elizabethan dramatists or the cultivation necessary for the enjoyment of Montaigne. Let us pass on to the literature of the day.

(1) There is the question of cost. Families with incomes under £250 a year have to look at every penny before they spend it. High-priced books (by which I mean everything over two shillings) are absolutely out of their reach.

(2) High-priced books are published, therefore, for families with incomes over £250.

(3) Among this comparatively small class there are many—a great many—who never buy books; they depend entirely on a library. Some of them never read books at all.

(4) The Free Libraries are frequented more and more by working men. The returns of books read show a highly satisfactory standard. In most cases Scott and Marryat head the list.

(5) Where a good and popular book like "Lorna Doone" is issued at a low price—say sixpence—it is sold by the hundred thousand.

(6) The number of families in this country who have incomes of £250 a year and more is said to be no no more than 400,000 representing two and a half millions.

My deduction from these facts is as follows. There is a large class of people who love literature and have a reasonably good taste in books; most of them cannot afford to buy books except very occasionally, only when they are offered at sixpence or so; they use the Free Libraries in large numbers daily increasing. The circulation of high-priced books, except for the libraries, which ought never to admit a single unworthy book, is entirely among those of the wealthier families, who do read and buy. I submit that this is a reasonable view of the case, and justified by the facts. And I believe that the number of those who pass through the penny scrapbook stage and climb to higher levels is increasing as rapidly as one has a right to expect.

As regards the buying of books here is an illustration. I was once comparing the expenditure of a middle-class household in the last century with that of to-day, and I put down under the head of "Books" nothing for the year 1790, and £40 for the year 1890. I was startled by the effect of this apparently harmless estimate. Letters showered in; their writers abused me and jumped upon me and ridiculed me. What? £40 a-year in books? Was the man mad? Was the man drivelling? It appeared that most of my correspondents thought that £5 a-year or so was quite a large sum to spend upon books. But £40 a-year in books? Absurd! Ridiculous! Now on another occasion there were letters in the *Daily Telegraph* giving estimates of household expenditure. In no case, so far as I remember, did the estimate provide anything at all for books. Now in the latter case the estimates were for families with incomes below £250, but, in the former case, judging from the addresses, the writers lived in houses that demanded incomes of far more than £250.

I have not been able, so far, to verify the statement made above that there are no more than 400,000 families in this country, making two and a half millions, who enjoy an income of £250 a year and over. I have, however, tested the statement roughly by taking Webster's Royal Red Book and approximately estimating the number of names in the Court Guide. I find about 40,000; these names include many which belong to country residences as well as town houses. I think that there may be another 10,000 in the suburbs, so that we should have approximately about 50,000 families in London who may be presumed to have more than £250 a year. This includes the well-to-do shopkeekers, who live in the suburbs. Now the whole population of the country is about 40,000,000. Therefore, by the same proportion, if there are 50,000 families in London with such an income, there are 400,000 in the whole country It is a rough estimate, and I do not insist upon it, but it is odd to reflect that almost everything we make, or produce, or import except the food supplies is designed for this small number of people. All our wine, our pictures, our silk, satin, velvet and fine stuffs, our books (if we do not count the libraries), our fine furniture, carpets, music, jewellery, chains, necklaces, carriages, horses, china—everything is brought here or made here for this comparatively small number and the vast mass below get none of these good things.

What is the meaning of calling the language used by the so-called Christian Scientists idiotic nonsense or blasphemy? I can see nothing blasphemous in taking texts of scripture literally. It may be mischievous, because if we are to expect everything as an answer to prayer there would be no need of exertion, effort, enterprise, research, and everything. But it is not blasphemy. Indeed, where these doctrines are faithfully held there is something simply pathetic about such a belief. Mr. Harold Frederick died from trusting in a literal interpretation of certain words—it is amazing that such a man should entertain such a faith, but other intellectual men have held queer beliefs—Faraday, for instance. There can be no doubt about the mischief of the doctrine, but it is not blasphemy, nor is it idiotic nonsense. Nor, again, is it wise to sneer at these people as living by the proceeds of their pretended science. In every form of religion those who lead and preach live either by the contributions of the living faithful, or by the endowments of the dead. As well reproach the Archbishop of Canterbury for living by his religion. An attempt was made at the inquest last week to get out of a certain witness what she made by her work and teaching. The attempt showed the usual confusion of thought. For doctrine has nothing whatever to do with income; nor must we assume, because a man's income is large, that his faith is a pretence—would one dare to affirm, for instance, that an Anglican bishop holds his doctrines for the sake of his income? Once more, the belief of the Chistian Scientist is a form of ignorance; it is a mischievous form of ignorance; but it is not blasphemy, nor is it idiotic nonsense. One does not know how far this doctrine will extend; no one can ever foretell the decay or the increase of any doctrine, however absurd. Could anything be more absurd than Mormonism? Yet it does not die. Could anything be more absurd than the faith in Joanna Southcott, or in that prophetess of Chatham who, like Joanna, was to be immortal? Absurdity is no hindrance to the spread of the widest sect. Therefore, the Christian Scientists may spread. They expect healing as an answer to prayer. There would be no need, therefore, of surgery or medicine. Those branches of research would be closed. In the same way, I suppose, they would ask for food, for clothes, for shelter, for safety; there would be no longer any reason for agriculture, for weaving, providing means of carriage. Knowledge of all kinds is pursued with the intention or the hope of making it in some way serviceable to men. But since, with them, man would pray for everything, knowlegde would be unnecessary. Nature sits like the Sphinx in silence, but with a fixed eternal smile which promises much. "Find my secrets," she seems to say, "and you shall be strong and well and shall live long." We have found a good many of her secrots; we have reduced to our service fire, water, wind, steam, and electricity. The secrets of nature are inexhaustible; as we discover them one by one life lengthens, comforts increase, disease is beaten down. The Christian Scientist would stop all this. He would make of man, not a working, curious, inventive creature, but a praying machine like the wheel of the Buddhist.

I have a book of notes and observations collected by a certain Divine towards the close of the last century. Among them are some on the position of clergymen which are instructive. People grudge them their position it appears; they are unwilling to give them the treatment and the rank of gentlemen. My Divine combats this prejudice. First, he points out, some of them are gentlemen by birth; others, if they had put the money expended on their education into trade, would have become gentlemen by that means before they were thirty; this shows a more comprehensive spirit as to the meaning of the word "gentleman" than one was prepared for in that century. Others again, "brought up by charity—he means by receiving scholarships at the University—which we no longer call charity, would by their excellent parts, have made themselves gentlemen in any other branch; then we must allow that education by itself may raise a man to the rank of gentleman; and that office, or place, or profession may do the same; an officer in the Army or the Navy, a Barrister, a Physician are gentlemen by profession. He makes out, you see, a very good case, and, as no one any longer denies this rank to clergymen, I suppose he has convinced the world. He makes other notes on the clergymen of his day; he condemns the custom of taking no notice of the day in their sermon for Easter or Christmas. There was still some reluctance among the Puritanic part of the clergy to observe days. I think that it was only in 1772 that Bishop Porteous managed to get Good Friday re-established as a public Fast Day. He says that the written sermon that the clergyman read was called his "Notes," as if to remind him that preaching was not reading. Is it still called his "Notes!" And he remarks upon the large families with which clergymen were proverbially blessed as a proof of their temperate and abstemious lives.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

THE biggest parody on justice for cyclists that ever was perpetrated occurred lately in Warwickshire. It was the case in which a cyclist when descending a hill, was suddenly obstructed by a pack of hounds, and dashed by before the pack swarmed over the whole road, and so saved a collision. Although he thus, by a turn of speed, averted disaster, the huntsmen with the hounds deemed him to be riding furiously, and gave chase. The cyclist refused his name and address, except to a policeman, to whom he readily accorded it. He then found that it was Lord Willoughby de Broke and his son who had hunted him. He was summoned and fined, but the most monstrous part of the case is that one of the magistrates, a reverend gentleman taunted the cyclist from the bench, possibly to tickle the ears of the titled witnesses who were before him. The wheelman was explaining that he dashed past the dogs that he might not kill any of them, and lest they should seize and worry him if he fell among them "A serious loss to society" sneered the clerical chairman of the Bench. What an ornament to the church this clergyman must be, who can thus taunt a man, though only a butcher man, with the cheapness of his life.

There seems very little likelihood of the test case, to be heard at the end of this month, brought by Mr. T. W. J. Britten, on behalf of the National Cyclist's Union, against the Great Northern Railway Co., as typical of all the British lines, on the question of the conveyance of cycles by train free of charge when accompanied by passengers, being brought to a successful issue. The combined wealth of the official railway world will pit itself against the union whose coffers have only been enriched by some £20, as a result of a special appeal for help in this campaign. Even if the union had some basis for its contention, it has not the sinews of war neccessary to push it through to the bitter end. Most cyclists in this country, recognize that it is a futile endeavour, and are content to let the whole thing slide.

A grievance of racing men has been removed by an extremely desirable piece of racing legislation by the National Cyclist Union. It has enacted that henceforth promoters of challenge cup races shall be required to enter into a legal agreement with the Union as to the terms and conditions on which the cup shall be offered. This step has risen directly out of the incident of the Doncaster Cup, which was held by Summersgill, and, when he had only one more win to score, in order to secure it for his own property the conditions of the race were altered, and it was thrown open to professional riders, thereby excluding the holder, unless he sacrificed his status. The law would not help the amateur, for the case was taken to Chancery, as the cup was still open to the holder if he chose to turn professional, and there was no binding cause in the offering of the cup restraining its promoters from changing the conditions. In future all such trophies are to be safeguarded by a legal instrument.

So much talk has been current about the falling off in the trade in cycles, that it is somewhat astonishing to find a leading railway official declaring that his company carried from Coventry only three fewer machines in 1898 than in the corresponding period of 1897.

When a cyclist goes calling, or shopping, it is almost invariably his custom to prop the machine by the pedal on the kerbstone when there is one dividing the sidewalk from the carriage-way. When by so doing he does not impede the free circulation of foot passengers, he has a perfect right to leave his machine. A cyclist, with a new bicyle, recently provided this for himself, in Birmingham. He propped his machine on the kerb for a brief space, but a waggon passing, laden with scrap-wire, brushed against its handle, and dashed it beneath the wheels of the Juggernaut. Ruin resulted, and the youth, lucky in having a solicitor for his father, sued for damages and won, the County Court judge remarking that it was perfectly reasonable for a cycle to be left in the manner described, and that it was requisite for all people passing it to take proper care not to inflict any injury to it.

At the same time it is not always judicious to leave a machine unattended, by the kerbstone, for many a case of theft has resulted from too great a trustfulness on the rider's part. A cunning variation of the usual thief's method was recently successful. A cyclist dismounted at a post office and went in to transact some business, leaving his machine on the kerbstone. Almost immediately another rider rode up and did the same. When the two left the post office together, the second exclaimed "Some one has stolen my machine," and sure enough it had disappeared. Turning to the other he said "lend me yours a minute and I will catch the thief." Unsuspectingly, the first man lent his machine, and saw it no more, for the apparently robbed rider made hot haste to join his confederate.

Quite a number of law cases are being decided in favour of wheelmen. From Nottingham comes an account of a pedestrian, following the common practice of this kind, and stepping suddenly, and unawares into the way of a tandom and smashing it up. Instead of the riders being execrated, as usual, the pedestrian had to pay up, to the tune of £5 damages. And a driver in Leicester has also had to pay for running into a whole club of cyclists. The driver declared that the wheelmen tumbled over one another in their anxiety to get out of his way. That anxiety must have been due to some special cause on the part of the driver, and the judge remarking that "people driving on the road are often unduly reckless in regard to cyclists," gave a verdict for the wheelmen.

Although cyclists may not use a path alongside a road, they may, if they like spin upon a towing path by the side of a canal. As a rule, however, they are horse worn, and not of attractive surface, and the barges, horses, and tow-ropes, are not a desirable combination of persons and things to meet. And then there is the canal to receive you when you cropper. A lady riding along the Bridgwater Canal, last week, had an involuntary immersion. Her pedal caught in a stone, owing to the extreme roughness of the towing-path, and she was thrown into the canal. A boat was passing, and she was rescued by its occupants, with a boat hook.

At the Crystal Palace track, on October 31st, Messrs. C. Heydon and H. Thackhwaite, mounted on a Dunlop tyred machine, made a successful attack on the One Hour Tandem Record (Amateur), covering 29 miles 1,110 yds. in the sixty minutes. This distance is 365 yards better than the previous best recently established by Messrs. Levin and Albone. Records were broken at 6 to 9 miles, and again at 23 to 29 miles.

It may be news to many of our readers to know that the Dunlop Company submit each tyre to an exhaustive test previous to its leaving their factory. This enables the Company to guarantee against any defect in the material or manufacture, and explains the reason why Dunlops have gained such a strong hold upon all classes of riders.

The principal event in the last '98 open air meeting held in Paris, on Oct. 30th, was a 50 miles International paced race, between Armstrong, Walters, (England) Bouhours, Simart, and Bourotte, (France). All the contestants availed themselves of the help of, mechanical pacing. Walters, who seemed well suited by this form of pacing, rode in grand style, and in spite of a troublesome wind, won easily in the good time of 1 hr. 37 mins. 11 3-5 secs. As usual, Walters was mounted on Dunlop tyres and Dunlop-Welch Rims.

It seems to be a practice among a section of cycle makers to substitute 'Road racing' tyres even when full roadsters have been specified, in order to decrease the apparent weight of the machine. To enable purchasers to identify the various kinds of Dunlop tyres, each tyre is plainly marked with its respective description on the sides.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

A VERY pleasant little Gymkhana was organized by our sporting friends at Kirkee last week. The R. E. officers were at home on the occasion, and we, from Poona, all drove over in great force, glad of a change from the general monotony and dullness which always overtakes the station in the cold season.

Tent pegging,—over a hurdle with a sword,—was the first event on the programme. This was won by Captain Jameson and Mr. Moore of the 28th Pioneers with 21 points. Mr. Savile and Mr. Hopwood; Captain Campbell and Mr. Byron; Mr. Parry and Mr. Bridges came second with 18 points. Captain Beatty and Mr., Newman, 16 points; Mr. Molloy and Mr. Rowcroft, 14 points; Mr. Dawson and Mr. Grayson; Mr. Raymond and Mr. Cooper 12 points; Mr. Pridham and Mr. Bovet no points, at all.

The second event, the Kirkee Plate, for all ponies 13-3 and under over a distance of half a-mile was cleverly won by Moslem steered by Mr. Savile, although Silver King and Magic were the most fancied. Captain Tyler's Sunlight Soap, Mr. Dawson's Mrs. Villiers, and Mr. Wag's Hainton also ran.

The Pony chase over a course of 1 1-2 miles, for all ponies 14 hands and under came next. There were only 4 entries:

Capt. Foster's Novelty	1
Mr. Monteath's Khedive	2
Mr. Rowcroft's Gungadin	3
Mr. Moore's Friday	0

Novelty sprang away at the start, and was never headed, winning as he liked.

There were 14 entries for the jumping competition for horses:

Capt. Foster	1
Capt. Campbell	1
Mr. Bridges	3

Mr. Newman, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Moore, Mrs Tinley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Rowcroft, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Parry, Mr. Dawson, Captain Tyler, Captain Beatty also entered.

The fifth event was a match between Mr. Wilson's Daldoss and Captain Tyler's Dandy Dick, which did not prove very exciting as Daldoss led the entire distance and won easily.

The last item was an affinity hand race for ladies and gentlemen. The ladies did not show a sporting spirit and only four entered.

Mrs. Fletcher and Captain Swinton	1
Mrs. Jenken and Mr. Dawson	0
Miss. Greenstreet and Captain Campbell	0
Mrs. Donnet and Colonel Suart	0

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the complaint of "K" *re* the stiffness of the Persian Paper this year, in the Matric Examination, I may be allowed to throw some light on the matter. Impartial criticism requires that one must give everything its due. It is far from reason to consider this year's paper as stiff and out of the way, and the complaint in this direction may be deemed more fancied than real. Just as the examinees are in the habit of building their hopes of success on the clemency of the examiners, so do they expect all questions to be put from the particular book or books that they have read, or they have been taught from. The questions on Persian Grammar are well selected, and, so well put besides, as would require the students to use their brains a bit; students may not like such questions simply because their indiscriminate cram would not much help them in solving them. Question VIII contains some words (one or two) which are purely conversational, and which the majority of the students may not be in the know; but on the whole it is not a bad one. Question IX contains two Persian passages for translation into English; one of these is from Gulistan (Chapter VIII) and the other from the Shah's diary. This passage, in the language of the day (carrying 10 marks or less), may seem a little out of the usual groove, but it contains many words which the students should know; the word "*Sandali*," beginning with its Arabic S. points to its *classical* origin; it is not a word of recent coinage; there may be a few out-of-the-way words; but even in a passage of classical Persian, students cannot know all the words occuring therein, The English piece for translation into Persian, is a fair and easy test in Persian composition. From this, all disinterested and impartial judges can see that the paper fully fulfils all the ends of examination. It certainly redounds to the credit of the examiners to have selected the questions so well, without confining their selection to a particular book or books, read and taught in a particular school or schools, without giving an unfair advantage to the readers of a particular book or books, This thing is very praiseworthy and not at all condemnatory. A little deflection from the standard of examination is noticed every year, and so this year also; but it need not raise up so much useless hue and cry.—Yours, etc.,

Nov. 24. FAIR PLAY.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF [illegible] "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The "heap [illegible]otted nonsense," which passed under the na[illegible] the Gujarati passage for translation into E[illegible] the English paper, set at the recent [illegible]ation Examination has become the subj[illegible]h universal and, I might say, violent co[illegible] among all educated people, even Hindus [illegible]ed that, I am afraid the patience of the public [illegible]well nigh exhausted, and they have lost what little respect they had for our University for efficient management of the examinations held under its directions. Without intending to adopt a too rigid standard of judging the merits of a translation from English into Gujarati, I must confess that the Hindu translator has failed to understand the original English passage which is taken from the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin (Chap. VI, p. 99, Cassell's National Library). The language used is neither Sanskritised nor Persianised Gujarati, so to say. I suspect it must have almost taken the breath away of many of the heads of our scholastic institutions when they first read the passage, and they must have rubbed their eyes hard to make themselves sure as to whether they were reading the Gujarati language of an educated Hindu or the language of the Mad Fakir. If the translator's object in adopting such a pretentious style was to create a sensation, he has, I believe, succeeded in his aim but at the expense of the poor hard-working Indian students. The educated Hindus pique themselves upon writing, what they call, classical Gujarati, and not unfrequently twit their Parsee friends with a want of sufficient knowledge of the language. But if the Gujarati passage under consideration is to be regarded as a fair sample of classical Gujarati of an educated Hindu, I think Parsee Gujarati is certainly preferable. It seems to me that for the present at least, for a Hindu to write simple intelligible Gujarati is as impossible as for a man to swim across the Atlantic with a millstone under each arm. Few Universities in the world, I believe, would think of allowing their examination papers to be disfigured by such an absurd passage for translation. Sir, I hope, in justice to the hundred of innocents massacred by a ruthless system of examination, you will be good enough to find some space for this letter in tomorrow's issue of your paper.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL,

November 25th.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day for Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Busher Mr R	Inglis Miss
Burton Lieut A R	Morris Capt W
Coleman Mrs	Newall Mr Fraser
Cowmeadow Mrs	Pintery Mr Mrs and child
Duncan Mr P	Savory Mr C E P
Grimshaw Mr	Stares Capt R B
Greenway Mrs S A	Watson Miss M M
Howey Miss	West Mr and Mrs
Hammick Mrs	Willing Mr P R

FOR SUEZ—Rich Mr J Rogers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bickers Miss	Ingle Mr W A
Casperz Mr C G	Lace Mr C R W
Chanier Mr E	Shakespear Col G R J
Freeman Miss	Youd Mr
Grier Mr	

FOR ADEN.

Coleman Mr F M	Jamsedji Pestonji Mr
Churchill Surg General and Native servant	Laljee Mr N A

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Entries for races to be sailed to-day:—

Jolly Boats' Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boats number	Entered by
No. 5	Mr E Comber
No. 47	Lieut C S Townsend, R N
No. 4	Capt W F Potts

Course No 1, viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7·13 miles

Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boats name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Chita	Mr E Comber
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No [illegible] As above

[illegible]tit Class Race—Start at 3-45 p.m.

[illegible]ame	Entered by
[illegible]	Mr W Murray
[illegible]a	Mr M Baird
[illegible]g t	Officers, 5 R A
[illegible]titi	Mr R H H Hopkins
[illegible]y	Comdr W Chandler
[illegible] gnet	Mr E C Richards

Course [illegible]o 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round Middle Ground [illegible]uoy, round Markboat with 'R' flag at South Troopship Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. (3 times round). Length of course 5·7 miles.

MR. JUSTICE SUBRAMANIA IYER and Mr. Justice Benson delivered judgment on Wednesday in a second appeal from the Godavery District in which the point of law raised for their decision was, whether, where the manager of a Hindu family raised a loan and utilised it for the purposes of the family, the individual members of it were or were not lible to repay it, not only out of the common family property, but also individually out of their personal estate, if any. Their Lordships' answer was that the creditors could only have a claim on the family property and on the manager personally for the repayment of the debt, and that the other members of the family were not liable for the debt personally.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO BHOWNUGGER.

THE NEW WATER-WORKS.

STATE BANQUET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Nov. 22.

TO-DAY his Excellency was very busy, function succeeding function in such quick succession that very little leisure was afforded him. The programme commenced at eight o'clock, when Lord Sandhurst inspected the very smart body of lancers the Bhownugger State contributes to the Kathiawar contingent of Imperial Service Troops. The great scheme by which the native chiefs of India were invited to set apart a portion of their troops for special training under British officers was hailed with enthusiasm in Kathiawar, but Bhownugger took the lead in this as it has in so many other matters, and the State maintains nearly two-thirds of the whole force the Province contributes towards the defence of the Empire. A pleasant drive of a few minutes, rendered doubly agreeable by the crispness of the morning air, brought his Excellency and suite from the Guest Camp at Panwadi to the big parade ground, and on the way Lord Sandhurst caught a glimpse of the Cavalry lines with good, well-built quarters for the troopers and capital accomodation for the horses. Captain Peyton, C.M.G., the Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, had nearly three hundred lances on parade, and a gallant sight they presented. The men were splendidly mounted, their scarlet and white pennons fluttered gaily in the breeze and their dark green uniforms stood out in bold relief on the bare sunbrowned plain. His Excellency, who was accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah, first inspected the lancers in line, and then when the carriages were drawn up round the saluting point, the two troops marched past most creditably at the walk and the trot. The gallop was not proportionately well done, the second troop getting rather away, but the advance in review order was capital. His Excellency conveyed to the troops his admiration of their good drill, and complimented them upon their smart appearance and soldierly bearing. From the parade ground Lord Sandhurst drove to the splendid Takhtsinhji Hospital, a monument to the munificence of the late Maharajah. Built from designs by Mr. W. Emerson at a cost of five lakhs of rupees, this lofty ornate structure resembles rather a palace than a medical institution, and it may without cavilling be questioned whether the elaborate and costly style of architecture adopted is suited for the needs of such an establishment. Still the hospital stands upon a fine open breezy site, it is completely furnished and equipped, and Dr. Burjorji Byramji, the state doctor, sees that everything is maintained in perfect order. By way of the New Park, still in process of reclamation from waste land, and which one may be permitted to hope will never be reduced to such a conditon of orderliness that it loses all natural beauty, the State Paddock was reached and there under the guidance of Colonel Harris, his Highness the Maharajah's Military Member of Council, a very pleasant hour was spent. The brood mares and stallions were trotted out for inspection, and then the young stock were paraded, Colonel Harris was able with pardonable pride to draw the attention of his Excellency to many very likely looking products of the paddocks, and there were very few which had to be classed as mistakes. This brought the morning tour to a close, and Lord Sandhurst and suite returned to the Guest Camp for breakfast.

At noon H. H. the Maharajah paid a State visit to his Excellency, when he was accompanied by the Diwan and Senior Councillor Vithaldas Samuldass; Mr. R Proctor-Sims, Public Works Councillor; Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Judicial Councillor; Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Military Councillor's; Dr. Burjorji Byramji, additional member of council. Mr. Ratilal Manecklal, Huzoor Secretary; Mr. Harilal Savilal, Chief Vakil; and Mr. Parbhashanker Dulpatram, Private Secretary to his Highness. Lord Sandhurst returned the visit in the afternoon.

THE NEW WATER-WORKS.

The extensive additions to the existing water-works, which have been designed by Mr. Proctor-Sims to complete the scheme for supplying the town with an ample supply of potable water occupied the attention of his Excellency. The plans provide for a new covered service reservoir—to be called the Sandhurst Reservoir—five filter beds, and six and a half miles of distributing mains at an estimated cost of three and three-quarter lakhs, and the work will probably be completed within two years. A *shamiana* was erected near the site of the proposed works, and there was a large gathering there by the time the ceremony of laying the foundation stone commenced.

H. H. the Maharajah in opening the proceedings said:—

The water-supply of a town is the most important care that administrators have to make provision for. Bhownugger thirty years ago had to depend only on its wells, and it is within the memory of many how in the hot months water was brought in many miles to the inhabitants in tank carts. The administrators during my father's minority formed the lake which is named after one of them "The Gaorishanker Lake," and my father in 1887 connected this lake by the main pipe which brought its waters without wastage into the heart of the town—calling the works the Victoria Jubilee Water-Works in honour of the year. It is my intention now to extend this work by providing filters and a service reservoir; mains through all the principal streets; and dipping wells at convenient centres. It will, Sir, be adding to the pleasures of your first visit to my capital if you will lay the foundation of this reservoir and filter, and at the same time permit your name to be connected with the work.

Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, the Public Works Councillor, then gave a brief outline of the work. He said:—

May it please your Excellency,—Bhownugger has for the last twenty-six years possessed an ample storage of water, where, before that date, there was oftentimes severe drought. Until 1887, however, the water from the Gaorishanker Storage Lake was conveyed by an open water-course to a large tank in the town, from whence it percolated to the surrounding wells and was drawn therefrom by the people in the usual way. The waste that occurred both in the water-course and the receiving tank was very large, but so long as the supply was sufficient for consumption the people were content. Scanty rainfall for a couple of years in succession revealed the necessity for improvement, and it was in the year before mentioned that His Highness the late Maharaja sanctioned a twenty-inch main being laid from the lake to the town, a distance of 21-6 miles. This was effected none too soon, and saved the inhabitants from much distress. Filters and distributing mains were then discussed, but demands on the resources of the State in heavy relief works prevented the completion of the scheme. His Highness Bhavsinhji has now determined that the full usefulness of the scheme shall be forthwith put in hand, and funds for the purpose have been set aside. In its course over its catchment area water necessarily takes up impurities, and one of the most important requirements of a water-scheme is therefore to render such water potable and have a three days' supply of the same always on hand. The filter beds and the reservoir, Your Excellency has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of, will secure this; and Your Excellency will see from the dotted lines on the plan that, in the land taken up, provision for possible extensions has also been made. The Gaorishanker StorageLake has a catchment area of eight-and-a-half square miles; but is supplemented by a dam across the river Maleshri, six miles away, whereby the catchment is increased by 36 square miles more. When full the lake contains two-and-half billion gallons of water,—and this is always available at the close of every monsoon that has afforded the ordinary fall of rain. The new work which is this day inaugurated by Your Excellency provides for five filter beds giving a total area of 2,221 square yards of filtering media; a covered service reservoir to contain 3,416,015 gallons of limpid water which together will cost Rs. 1,75,872; and 6½ miles of distributing mains, hydrants, etc., through the chief streets of the town to cost Rs. 1,95,239: making in all Rs. 3,71,211. Six-and-a-quarter lakhs have been spent in the past, and this addition will now bring the total cost up close on ten lakhs. The people of Bhownugger, I may be permitted to add, will long remember the wisdom of the Ruler that has made this new provision for their health and comfort.

The foundation stone having been lowered into its place, his Excellency declared it well and truly laid. Then addressing the assemby he said:—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As is generally the case the part in connection with a work of great importance that falls to me, is the lightest of all in respect to such a particular work. On this occasion at your request I have just laid the foundation-stone of a work of the greatest public utility, and it betokens the interest you take in your townspeople, and your high view of the duty as the Ruler of this state, that you set aside money for projects such as that we have just commenced instead of wasting surplus monies on useless objects or on selfish pleasures. You have correctly laid stress on the fact that a good water-supply is a most important matter, These are days when sanitation has become a household word, perhaps more preached than practised, but we, at any rate, with the experience of the last two years, have had it more than even brought home to all of us that sanitation is of the very highest possible importance. We not unnaturally look to rulers such as your Highness to take the lead in these matters in the states you rule, and your Highness has given proof of your wish and your capacity to do your duty in this respect. In the interesting paper read by the Public Works Committee it shows that your Highness' father the late Maharajah recognised the necessity of saving every drop of water. Assuredly in parts of this country you cannot afford to waste any, and while the water supply was assured I am glad to know that drainage was not forgotten. But then it appears there were others and as urgent demands on the State funds at that time. However the work sanctioned by your father, significant as it was, was but the first chapter in the history of a water-supply for Bhownugger and your Highness has now commenced the 2nd chapter and will complete it. The town is fortunate in the formation of the land so close at hand, which enable, the formation of the Gaorishanker lake, which, by the way, is named after an administrator of great power who did the most valuable service for the Bhavnagar State. I should like your Highness to refer to your state official who will be responsible for the completion of this work. I have always considered that the work of an engineer was the most interesting and absorbing that a man can take up if his talents be in that direction. Other things waste and fade. Acts of Parliament may be repealed, but the works of the engineer, his roads, his bridges and his railways continue for generations, and during my drive with your Highness this morning, when I noticed the roads, the lake, and the bridges and so forth, I could not but be struck by the capacity and ability which has been shown, and the conscientious adherence to duty which is evident in the work of your State engineer, Mr. Proctor Sims has been a long period—24 years—in the service of your Highness's State. In my drive to-day nearly everything—buildings, roads, lake and so forth—pointed to his ability and conscientious discharge of the interesting duties entrusted to him. Not the least interesting are those public parks and gardens which under the direction of your Highness or your father have been arranged for the convenience and pleasure of the poorer inhabitants of your principal town, and while, as one instance, the beautiful hospital constructed by him is imposing in its structure, admirable in its construction, and of very great benefit the Garden and Park which, under your Highness' direction, have been laid out by Mr. Sims must confer lasting benefits, to and opportunities for peaceful recreation on the poorer inhabitants of the Bhavnagar city. This is a fine record indeed for a state official; and now your Highness, my easy task has been performed. I can bear testimony to your public spirit and your recognition of your duties as a ruler, and the energy you show. You are so good as to suggest that the Reservoir should be called by my name. In reply I can truly say I shall be glad to have my name connected with a project in your tates so eminently useful.

STATE BANQUET.

In the evening a state banquet was given by H. H. the Maharajah to a large company in a specially erected *Shamiana* in the Prince Albert Victor square. The *Shamiana* was most tastefully decorated, and brilliantly illuminated by the electric light. The company included:—H. E. the Governor, Colonel J. M. Hunter, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Merewether, Mrs. E. Proctor-Sims, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Davies, Miss Proctor-Sims, Miss Brooke, Miss Hawkes, Miss Ada Brooke, Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, Lord Baringdon, Colonel Harris, Major Owen, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rowland, Major Martin, Captain Merewether, Mr. Souter, Captain Levett, Captain Young, Lieutenant Greig, Mr. Guzdar, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, Mr. Hickie, Mr. Reed, Mr. Babington, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Blagrave, Mr. R. W. Proctor-Sims, Mr. Church, Captain Godrich, Mr. Davies, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Eliopulo, Mr. C. Spalding, Mr. R. Spalding, and Mr. Boulderson. Whilst the banquet was being served, his Highness's band played a plessing selection of music.

After dinner H. H. the Maharajah joined the Company.

H. H. the Maharajah, rising amidst applause, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I propose the health of the Queen-Empress. Under Her Imperial Majesty's long and eventful reign, India has rapidly progressed in civilization and contentment; and simple gratitude alone makes this toast one that is accepted throughout the length and breadth of this land with reverence and respect. We have however, a higher incentive to render it the honour that is its due, and that is the high and noble qualities of our sovereign, who commands an Empire's devoted affection.

H. H. the Maharajah, rising a second time, said:—

Colonel Hunter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I call upon you all to drink to the health of His Excellency, our esteemed Governor, Lord Sandhurst. It was with much satisfaction I received the news some [illegible] months back that his Excellency would, about this time honour me by a visit to the capital of this State, and I have looked forward to this day with pleasurable anticipation. It has come and though my [illegible] small, his Excellency, I trust, has felt that my welcome is hearty, and "discerned with ease, a [illegible] mind and a desire to please." To one in the [illegible] nence his Excellency occupies, it would [illegible] presumptive in one so young and inexperienced [illegible] myself to utter words of praise at all his [illegible] has done, but I shall, I am sure, be within [illegible] bounds, if I express much gratification at the [illegible] recognition of his Excellency's efforts to [illegible] the plague expressed very recently by his Excellency the Viceroy. It has happened to few Governors to have so many adverse circumstances to deal with in their tenure of office as Lord Sandhurst has had, [illegible] the manner in which one and all have been [illegible] and dealt with by his Excellency has merited universal approval, and it will be a solace to his Excellency that he has had the power to do so much for the human wants and miseries that surrounded him. He has had a heavy share of the penalties paid for greatness; but hard work has proved to him a pleasure. To the detraction with which he had been assailed he has been deaf; to the impediments that have beset his path he has been blind; and for all the sacrifices he has had to make, he fully prepared himself to do battle. You will all share with me, I am sure, in my regret that Lady Sandhurst is not in India, and has not been able to accompany his Excellency to Kathiawar.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said:—

I find myself, for the second time, within the last three or four hours obliged to address the same audience. His Highness the Maharajah has just informed me that he is fond of making speeches; I sincerely congratulate him upon his affection, for there is nothing I abhor more than making a speech. Your Highness, you have proposed my health in terms far too kindly and far too flattering, and you, ladies and gentlemen, have endorsed his Highness's praise with great kindness. Your Highness, you were good enough to say that you had looked forward to my visit since the announcement was made that my various duties would permit my coming to your capital, and I can assure you that I too have looked forward with the greatest possible pleasure to the visit that I am now paying you, and my anticipations have been more than realised. From [illegible] wan Junction where my visit to your [illegible] ness commenced, I travelled in a carriage [illegible] which the term luxurious is inadequate, and at a rate of speed which I never contemplated, and on my arrival at Bhavnager, I received a welcome not only from your Highness, but from the entire population of this town, which out-did anything I could possibly have expected. A more gay scene than was presented when I passed through the crowded streets, and greater variety of colouring than was apparent on every side, I doubt if I have ever hitherto observed in my career. Now, your Highness, I have devoted the greater part of the day to enjoying the very varied programme you have prepared for me. I have seen much of interest including the paddocks, and was glad to have an opportunity of seeing for a second time your Highness' two squadrons of Imperial Service Lancers, and although I have no right to give an opinion upon cavalry, I can truly say that the horses looked well and the men [illegible] and, it is an interesting fact that you have lately adopted, in deference to advice, the [illegible] system. And now I would wish to give expression to a wish, common to all of us here, and to propose the toast of the health of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar. Your Highness, you made a[illegible]ence with becoming modesty to your youth. Well, I too began early, and my sympathies are entirely with young men, and it is gratifying to observe that since your Highness ascended the *gadi* you have shown the intention of governing on right and just lines. I believe your Highness has set a precedent which might be followed with advantage, by chiefs in Kathiawar and elsewhere, because I know that a part of my evening meal last night was the result of your Highness's shikar in the shape of the partridges you shot. Whilst you have not found yourself so old in assuming the responsibilities of the *gadi* that you have had to forsake sport, it is interesting to know that three years ago, when you took upon yourself the responsibilities of Government you set to work in the most businesslike way. You at once mastered the financial position of the State, and having done that you started upon a tour throughout your dominions to see for yourself the condition of the people, to hear complaints and criticisms, and gain other information useful to the ruler of a state. I may assure you that in your career as the ruler of a State, you will find that nothing is lost by sympathetic trouble of that description. You, like myself, have had the pain of dealing with that pestilence, the plague, and I have little doubt that you, like myself, found yourself backed up by the officers under your command. That your personal supervision did much to perfect arrangement, and encourage all, I cannot doubt. So far as I am concerned, you were so good as to refer to a word or two of commendation by his Excellency the Viceroy. I am perfectly convinced, however, that the words his Excellency spoke, were not intended to apply only to his personal friend, as I venture to think myself, and to Mr. Wingate, but also to the large number of civilians and medical, and staff corps officers, and other devoted men of all services in the Bombay Presidency, who have given such loyal and willing service. I may venture also to say that the utmost sympathies of his Excellency the Viceroy were with the unfortunate people who have suffered so much from this dire pestilence. Your Highness was also tried by famine, and here again we find that requirements of the case were promptly met. Over 16,000 were on poor works, and these included many from neighbouring states. Your Highness, I was so unfortunate as not to have had the acquaintance of your father, the late Maharajah. He was so good as to invite me to his capital at a time when I happened to be in Sind, so unfortunately the invitation could not be accepted. But I have had many opportunities of conversing with those who were intimate with the late Maharajah, and he was well known as a Chief of great breadth of view and great liberality in regard to his own actions and in his contributions to those who belonged to religious sects entirely disconnected from his own. I know of his great generosity, but until to-day I did not know that he had been instrumental in assisting the private churches for the Church of England and for the Roman Catholics. He was beloved by his fellow chiefs, and those who knew him best say that he died without an enemy, a staunch friend and gentleman. His loyal feeling for the Queen-Empress amounted almost to a passion. Now, your Highness, I have little doubt that in the days to come, and, I trust, they may be prolonged, those great qualities will show themselves in yourself. You have shown very early, as I said this afternoon, that you realise that your position carries with it duties as well as rights, and you have shown an earnest desire to understand the requirements of a people who must look upon you not only as their ruler, but as their guardian, and as their friend. Your Highness, I wish you every success in all the arduous duties you will be called upon, I trust, for many years to perform. I must make an allusion to the entertainment which we have just enjoyed, and the gorgeous spectacle of illumination outside. While our thanks are due to your Highness as our host, I cannot forget the immense trouble that must have been taken by a host of others in the successful preparations that have been made and to whom this company owe their gratitude. We all of us desire to give your Highness our thanks for your hospitality and fore-thought on this occasion, and I ask all here to join in drinking your health.

In reply H. H. the Maharajah said:—

Your Excellency,—I thank you sincerely for the kind way in which you have proposed my health and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind way in which you have accepted the same. For such measure of excellence as the Bhavnagar State has attained to, we are indebted to my revered father; but I hope I may be privileged to proceed in the same path for so long as it may please God to leave the welfare of of this State in my hands. The kindly words of appreciation and encouragement which have fallen from your Excellency will keep me to pursue that path. The loyalty of the Rulers of Bhavnagar has been conspicuous ever since the British Government became paramount in this part of the world, and in regard to the administration of my State I am confident with the sympathy of the representatives of Government that I shall do my duty to my people.

An adjournment was then made to the Gangajalia tank, which presented a most brilliant spectacle. The borders of the huge tank and the surrounding build-

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... were tastefully illuminated with thousands of buttees, whose brilliance was reflected on the smooth surface of the water. As soon as his Excellency and the Maharajah took their seats, a dazzling display of fireworks commenced, fire balloons were sent up in such numbers that they dotted the sky and shone like new planets, and showers of rockets lighted up a scene of great animation and picturesqueness.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BHAVNAGAR.

BAHVNAGAR, Nov. 23.

In distributing the prizes to the girls now under instruction in the Bhavnagar State Schools this morning, his Excellency must have had a duty to perform peculiarly congenial to so ardent an educationist, and Lord Sandhurst was greatly interested in the proof afforded him of the success with which the delicate and thorny question of female education has been grappled with in Bhavnagar. Before proceeding to the Majiraj Girls' School, where the principle function of the morning took place, his Excellency paid a brief visit to the handsome building in which the Samaldas Arts College is housed, and also inspected the beautiful little *chhatri* in white marble which juts out into the waters of the Gangajalia tank, and which was erected from the designs of Mr. John Griffiths, the then principal of the Bombay School of Art, by the Maharajah Takhtsinhji as a memorial to the Gondalwali Rani Shrimangrajaia, the mother of the heir Apparent. Under the guidance of Mr. J.J. Guzdar, the Judicial Councillor, his Excellency inspected the High Court, and was shown over the High School and Gymnasium by Mr. Unvala, the principal. Thence his Excellency and suite drove to the well-designed and breezy building devoted to the use of the scholars attending the Majiraj Girls School where he was received by the Lady Superintendent of the Bhavnagar Girls Schools, Miss Brooke, who has achieved a great and striking success in the development of female education in the State. The scene which met Lord Sandhurst's gaze as he passed from class room to class room was one of intense interest, and could be equalled in no other part of Kathiawar, and in few places in India. The idea of female education is essentially occidental, and the building, the European teaching staff, and the organisation of the establishment emphasized the fact that the institution is an importation from a foregin land, an exotic which has planted its roots firmly in an uncongenial ground. The hundreds of staid, demure and grave little maidens in the gorgeous raiment which so well becomes the women of the east, presented a blaze of colour in a dull and sober setting, forming a series of fascinating pictures as room succeeded room. The story of the growth of female education in Kathiawar is one of genuine interest, and is so typical of the struggle with the immensely strong conservative forces arrayed against the movement in every part of India that it is deserving of more than passing mention. From an admirable little sketch of the history of the question, prepared by Miss Brooke for the information of th. Governor, we learn that the Majiraj is not only the oldest girls' sch ol in Bhavnagar but is the first girls' school opened in Kathiawar. To know something of its origin and growth in its early days we must go back to the times of the Thakore Saheb, Sir Jasvantsinhji, G. C. S. I. Ruler of Bhavnagar, from 1854 to 1870. Prejudice against female education in those days was much stronger and more invincible than we can have any idea of now. Women were considered fully equipped for all the duties of their lives if they were good house-wives—it was the exception to be able to read even—and in the case of those who could read, their reading was confined entirely to the Shastras or sacred books; these "learned" women were mostly widows, who having lost all that made this life enjoyable turned their thoughts to divine matters. What "education" there was, was imparted to the girls in the privacy of their own homes. To teach a girl writing was considered the same as putting into her hands a most dangerous weapon—a weapon which might compass her own undoing. For, in their opinion, education and morality had no concern one with the other. Parents were afraid to send their daughters to school, lest by departing from all the accepted ideals of the seclusion of women, they brought down upon them the dreaded and awful doom of widowhood. History repeats itself here, as elsewhere, in the fact that with the need arises the men especially fitted to cope with special circumstancets. In this instance Mr Gavrishankar Udaishankar, C.S.I., the Diwan of His Highness Jasvantsinhji—a man of versatile parts and of more than local celebrity—was instrumental in bringing to his Highness' notice the growing need of introducing female educatioa. And so in due time, with his Highness' concurrence, some rooms were engaged next door to his own house, for the greater facility of constant supervision, the services of a female teacher secured, and nothing was wanted to start the school, except the pupils! Mr. Gavrishankar, equal to every occasion, gathered from his own family and those of his relatives about ten Nagar girls, and with tact and persuasion induced some of the chief merchants of the place to allow their daughters to join, thus making up a small nucleus of about 25 children. At this juncture he made the bold request to His Highness, that His Highness should permit his own daughter, the Kunvari Shri Gagooba, a little lady of six years old, to attend the opening ceremony, and consent was at last obtained. The parents were so timorous, the populace so ignorant that on more than one occasion the school came near to extinction, while those interested in it, chiefly Mr. Garvrishankar and his son, Mr. Vajeshankar, had much to do to pacify their quickly aroused alarm. The Durbar held out all sorts of inducements, the pupils and private gentlemen were not behindhand in following its example. In 1877, the main building was erected by His Highness the late Maharaja Saheb Sir Takhtsinhji, G.C.S.I., at a cost of Rs. 45,000, in memory of his late Rani Saheb, Majirajba, mother of the present Ruler, who died in 1876. Then for the first time this school was placed under a duly qualified Head Mistress trained at the Poona Female Training College. The greater number of the pupils are the daughters of wealthy and influential gentlemen in the State. At the last Annual Examination, held in July by the Deputy Educational Inspector, the number on the register was 318, of whom 295 were present at the Examination, and 252 passed, that is, 85 per cent. The female educational establishments also comprise an Anglo-Vernacular girls' school with thirty-three pupils, and the Wadwa girls' school with two hundred and nineteen scholars.

The large class-room in which the prize distribution took place was gaily decorated, His Excellency, His Highness the Maharajah, and Colonel Hunter occupying seats at a dais at the end of the hall. Miss Brooke had prepared an admirable programme calculated both to display the abilities of her pupils and to entertain her visitors. This commenced with a song of welcome in Gujarati, and then the Diwan Saheb read a brief address, in the course of which he said :—

I am to suggest that the very interesting report by the Lady Superintendent of Female Education in Bhavnagar, giving a graphic account of the beginning, progress, and present condition of female education in the Bhavnagar State, already in your Excellency's hands, which it was arranged should be read by me, should for want of sufficient time be taken as read. I beg leave, however, to draw attention to a few points. The school now so commodiously housed in the building in which we are assembled, is the first of its kind opened in Kathiawar, and dates back to 1857; but the large assemblage of scholars present include those from the two other State schools of this city. Miss Brooke well describes the early obstructions to female education, which in common with the rest of India, Kathiawar had to contend with; how the same was gradually overcome: what progress has now been made; and to whom at different stages credit is due for the present measure of success. Of the condition at which we have arrived, your Excellency will shortly be in a position to form your own estimation. We of the State know to whom the labour of achieving such results are to be attributed—and I am desired by His Highness to take this public occasion to acknowledge Miss Brooke's good work. We are all proud of what has been done, and of the new enjoyments which are now being opened up to our women-kind."

A most amusing representation of "Dalls" (The Fractious Infant) was given by the Infant class, the richly dressed little ladies playing their parts with much spirit, showing no signs of nervousness, and yet maintaining an imperturbable gravity of demeanour. The English classes gave a capital rendering of the song "always do your-best," and the hand-drill, and fan-drill, with music were most creditably performed. In this connection it is curious to observe that although the drills are now very popular, some difficulty was experienced by Miss Brooke in introducing them. Children brought forward the familiar argument :"It is not our custom," but now requests are continuallybeing received from parents to admit their children to these exercises. The gem of the entertainment, however, was the "Gope" or Indian Maypole. In its broad outlines this is the same as the English Maypole dance, in as much as vari-coloured ribbons hanging from a central suspended disc are used and are interwoven during the dance in complex patterns. It is in the character of the dance that it differs. The movement in "Gope" is the reverse of sprightly, and is slow, rhythmic and accompanied by a certain amount of posturing, the striking of the feet upon the ground, and the sharp-dashing of sticks, carried by the dancers in each hand. The charm of the dance lay largely in the striking brilliancy of the colour effects produced by the beautiful *sarees* worn by the little maids who participated in it, and the native grace and lissomeness with which they invested every movement. The "Gope" evoked a burst of hearty applause which was well-deserved, and then the prizes were distributed.

This over his Excellency gave a brief address, he said :—

A word or two of thanks from us are certainly due to Miss Brooke for the entertainment we have enjoyed so much. Your father, the late Maharajah, your Highness left many great improvements behind him. I have observed more than one monument to his memory in your city, but I doubt whether any finer or more valuable monument to his memory remains than this girls' school, he did so much to promote and improve. In looking at the report I find that the struggle to develop female education was commenced forty years ago, and as we all know female education it has been an up-hill battle and struggle for those who have endeavoured to assist it. From a very small beginning this school has now attained very great usefulness, and whilst we all appreciated the beauty of the entertainment and illuminations, we saw last night, I must say that in regard to colour and general beauty the entertainment, we have seen this m rning, surpasses it. colour and animation have a peculiar fascination for myself, and, amongst the many beautiful sights I have seen in India, I have encountered none more beautiful than the various class-rooms I passed through to-day. It is a great pleasure to me to be here. I congratulate Miss Brooke most heartily upon the way in which these exercises have been performed. No doubt the Gujarati songs were rendered correctly, but of that I am afraid I am not a first-class judge, but my eye can detect colour and grace, and I have never seen either surpassed. But whilst we thank Miss Brooke for the organisation of this entertainment, I would also congratulate her upon another thing, and that is the character of the building in which the school of which she has charge, is housed. In a climate such as this you must look to the ventilation if you want to have the children healthy and bright, and so far as I have been able to judge, these requirements have been most fully met here. I have but to testify once more to the great gratification I have felt in being here to-day, and I shall take away from this school one of the most pleasant memories of my visit to Bhavnagar. (applause.)

The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The afternoon was devoted to another drive through the town, and a visit to the harbour where his Excellency was met by the Port Officer, Captain Godrich, and took a keen interest in the works which are necessary for keeping clear the channel. In the evening his Highness gave a garden party at his palace near Panwadi. The grounds were charmingly illuminated, and the guests were so interested in a conjuring entertainment provided, that the evening passed most pleasantly. His Excellency dined quietly at Panwadi.

SWATIS AND AFRIDIS.

(BY SIR THOMAS HOLDICH.)

BELOW we give the complete text of the highly valuable and interesting paper contributed to the Anthropological Section at the recent meeting of the British Association, and still to be read before the Anthropological Institute at one of its winter meetings :—

Our recent campaigns in Northern India have been directed against tribespeople who have from time immemorial occupied a mountainous borderland separating the highlands of Afghanistan from the plains of the Punjab. Only recently has this border strip of territory been formed into an independent province, independent alike of Afghanistan on the one side and, nominally so, of India on the other, by the demarcation of a boundary which, whilst it effectually shuts of Afghanistan, does not include it within British territory. We still leave these people alone and free to govern themselves after their own patriarchal system—a system which leaves much to be desired as regards our future safeguards against periodic outbreaks of fanatical hostility.

The original Paktan or Pathan inhabitants of these western gates of India are recognised in very early history many of the tribes being mentioned by Herodotus and the historians of Alexander. In mediæval times the rough uncultivated wilderness of mountains they held was called Roh, and its inhabitants Rohillas, and there can be little doubt that most of these early Rohilla or Pathan tribes were in their places long before the overlying Afghan tribes were thought of. All Afghans whatsoever are now numbered amongst Pathans because they all speak the Pathan language, Pushtu, but they acknowledge no direct kinship, claiming themselves to be Beni-Israel, the descendants of those tribes who were carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. All of them have however, adopted the Pushtu tongue, and all recognise the same Pathan code of common civil observances called 'Paktanwali' which is, in many of its provisions, curiously suggested both of the old Mosaic dispensation and of ancient rites and observances of the Rajput races.

ISRAELITISH TRACES.

Thus the Pathans, with whom we have lately been so largely concerned may be divided into two great communities i. e., those tribes and clans such as Waziris, Afridis, Orakzais, &c., who are of Indian origin, and those who are Afghans, who claim to be Semitic, and who represent the dominant race throughout our frontier; and it seems at least to be possible that the Paktanwali, which is an unwritten code, and which is acknowledged by them all alike, may be of very mixed origin indeed. We may find in it Mosaic ordinances grafted on to Rajpur traditions and modified by Moslem custom. The Afghans, who call themselves Duranis, and who have done so ever since the foundation of the Durani Empire about a century and a half ago, say that they trace their descent from the Israelitish tribes through an ancestor named Kish, to whom the prophet Mahomet game the name Pahtan (which is Syriac for a rudder), because he was to steer his people into the currents of Islam. We have already noted, however, that the Paktan or Pathan nationality is very much older than Islam. It is difficult to account for the universal prevalence of Israelitish names amongst Afghans without admitting some early connections with the Israelitish nation. Still more difficult is it to account for certain observances, such for instance as the keeping of the Feast of the Passover, (which, if not intelligently observed by the Yusufzai branch of the Afghan race, is at least most curiously well imitated) or for the persistence with which the best educated Afghans maintain this tradition, without some original basis of truth for it. Bellew thinks that this Israelitish connection may be a real one; but he points out that one at least of the three great branches of the Afghan family, traditionally sprung from Kish, is called by a name (Sarabaur) which is but the Pushtu forn of the ancient name applied to the Solar race of Rajputs, colonies of whom are known to have emigrated into Afghanistan after their defeat by the Chaudrabans the lunar race in the great contest, the Mahabharat, of early Indian records. Thus the Afghan may possibly be an Israelite absorbed into ancient Rajput tribes, and this has always appeared to me to be the most probable so ution of the problem of his origin. Anyhow, the modern Afghan takes his stand, on the grounds of tradition, to be one of the chosen race, a descendant of Abraham, and he only recognises affinity with other Pathans through the medium of a common language, and a common code of tribal custom. His principal habitate is on the south-west of Afghanistan, bordering Persia and Baluchistan. In the vicinity of Kabul and of the frontier south of the Khaibar he is much mixed up with Ghilzais of Turkish origin, and Parsiwans, or Persian speaking tribes of many origins who predominate in the north. North of the Khaibar, however, throughout the Mohmand country, the districts of Bajour, of Swat, and of Buner we find the Afghan again predominating, again the ruling race. Our recent campaigning beyond Malakand and Peshawur took us through the heart of this new Afghan province of Roh; the province that has lately been officially disconnected from Afghanistan and removed from Kabul influence and interference by the demarcation of a boundary. The Afghan inhabitants of this new independent province did not understand the meaning of their severance from the Afghans of Afghanistan, and regarded the demarcation of a boundary with much suspicion, not feeling assured that the limitation of the Amir's responsibilities in their direction did not mean an increase of our own. In short they thought they were to be annexed to India, and this idea being sedulously fostered and encouraged by their mullahs, the result was a sudden explosion of fanatical hostility as unexpected by them, before it took place, as it was by us.

HISTORIC GLIMPSES.

The nature of the connection existing between these different sections of Afghans requires a few words of explanation. The head-quarters and original seat of the Afghans may for present purposes be taken as Kandahar, where Ahmad Shah, the founder of the Durani Empire, was crowned king. From Kandahar the great Durani clan spread to the north-east, and gave the Barakzai dynasty to Kabul, which dynasty still survives. From Kandahar, too another great clan, the Yusufzais, travelled eastward, and after many wanderings (of which the record is historical) they established themselves in lower Swat and Bunner, dispossessing a tribe called Dilazaks about the middle of the fifteenth century. Who these Dilazaks were is not quite certain Afghans deny that they were Pathans, and call them Indians. They may have been Buddhists, although the Buddhist faith, which has left so many remarkable evidences of its existence in Swat and the Peshawur valley had declined long before we hear of these Dilazaks. Buddhism flourished from 250 B. C. till the day of Skythic occupation of Swat, which succeeded the Bactrian rule in the 2nd century A. D. In the 5th century it is described by a Chinese pilgrim as still the religion of the country, and it was then that its monasteries and stupas its magnificent buildings, roads and bridges rendered the fame of the kingdom of Udiana great and glorious from farthest east to the borders of Europe. Two centuries later there is evidence of its decline, and when Mahmud of Ghazni, as the apostle of Islam, burst on unlucky Swat, in the early years of the eleventh century his ruthless soldiery so devastated and wasted the land that little was left for Cheghiz Khan, the destroyer, and Timur the Tartar, who followed in his footsteps several cenuries later, to destroy, as in further evidence of the vitality of the Muhamaden faith in truth for 500 or 600 years after Mahomud's invasion the whole of Swat and the Peshawur valley was a howling widerness, sacred only to the tiger and the rhinoceros, which infested the Indus swamps. When Baber (the founder of the great Moghul dynasty in India) came in 1519, he found the Yusufzai in occupation of Lower Swat and Buner, and the Dilazaks still a fighting people, for he had to defeat them before he could occupy Bajour. As we know from other sources that up to the middle of the sixteenth century a large part of Swat was still in the hands of Kafirs, or infidels, and as the Kafirs of Lower Kafiristan to this day claim to have been driven out of Swat, I think it not impossible that we might find remnants of the Dilazaks amongst these interesting but remarkably mixed people. However that may be, all that now remains of the Buddhist element of the population are a few uncultured folk to be found here and there (so Major Deane tells me) scattered in grounds amongst the wildest and most inaccessible of the Swat tribes. The Yusufzai Afghan reigns supreme in Swat whilst the Laghmani (an Afghan race of the Lagman valley) has spread into the Mohmand country and Bajour. The Swati, as we know, claims to be independent, but this independence has no great historical support. At the end of the sixteenth century he was crushed and almost annihilated by one Zain Khan who was sent by the Governor of Kabul to collect taxes. In 1670 again he was most severely handled by Aurungzebe. In 1738 he gained a temporary success at Ambela against Nadir Shah's forces, but it was very temporary. Nadir Shah appeared in person before Buner, and the Yusufzai of Swat collapsed as he collapsed but a short time ago before Sir Bindon Blood. They paid up revenue to Timur, son of Ahmad Shah, founder of the Durani Empire after assisting Ahmad himself in the capture of Lahore. They even assisted Shah Zaman, son of Timur, and, in fact, until they were defeated by the Sikh sat Naoshera on the same battle field on which themselves had attained the mastery of Peshawar, they acknowledged the Afghan supremacy of Kabul. When we defeated the Sikhs in turn, they should have admitted our supremacy, but this they never have done, and their national status for the last fifty years may be described as an independence with a strong bias towards Kabul.

THE SWATI'S PLACE IN ETHNOLOGY.

It must not be supposed that the Afghan Yusufzai is the only inhabitant of Swat. There is a very large population of the original soil-owners mixed up with the Afghans, but we have not time to deal with these secondary races, who now rank as strangers in the land that their fathers owned. The ruling population is, has I have explained, Afghan, but sectarian differences have arisen between the Yusufzai of Swat and the Afghan Mohmands or Mohmandzai, and they have held more or less aloof from each other in consequence. Both tribes, however, look to Amir of Kabul as their chief spiritual head and temporal adviser. The Yusufzai are by no means the degenerate race that they have sometimes been represented to be. There are many remarkably fine men amongst them, and they make excellent soldiers. But the Yusufzai is a home-loving individual, he will serve abroad, as his fore-fathers have done, but he ever looks forward to the final return to his native village and his share in the family patrimony. Here he hopes to spend his declining days, making up by extra devotion and attention to religious observances for the sins and omissions of his youth. This desire to end his days in peace, and to rest finally in the village cemetery are rather surprising, seeing that the system of land tenure is of a most complicated description, and involves a complete change of ownership after a certain term of years; that is to say, that the whole population of a village walks out of it, and a new population walks in. This system is fatal to land improvements, and does much to impoverish the country, and one would have thought that it would have told strongly against that love of home which is so marked a feature in the Yusufzai (and indeed in all Afghan) character. The Yusufzi are a cheerful race, fond of music and much addicted to what we might call amateur theatricals. In these village representations it is said that the British local official does not always figure to advantage. Each Yusufzai clan under its own chief forms an independent commonwealth, and owes no allegiance to others; so that when not bound together by the ties of common interest, they are rivals, much as the Scottish clans of 300 years ago were rivals on our English border. Raids and counter-raids are the excitements which vary the round of religious observances and pilgrimages in times of peace, and these are so much a part of Yusufzai national existence, that every village owns its warning drum, which assembles the men together for village defence the instant that scouts bring in warning of attack; and it is astonishing how soon the whole country side can be called to arms by this means.

THE SARTOR FAKIR AND HIS WORK.

A curious instance of their rapidity of action and of the blind way in which they will follow the leadership of any Mullah whose lying fanaticism is vigorous enough to rouse them into activity, was evidenced by their remarkable proceedings immediately before the attack on Malakand. A week or two, even a day or two, before the attack, active hostilities were no more anticipated by the Swatis themselves than by our own Political Officers on the frontier, The Mullah, as usual, was the motive power, Who instigated the Mullahs and set them in the field on this crusade we will not stop to enquire. But thus it happened that, whilst there was distinctly 'unrest' amongst the Swati tribespeople for some months previous to the attack, there was no sign whatever of active aggression until a certain Fakir arose, called the Sartor Fakir, or 'bareheaded' one. He had travelled far and seen men and cities. He had been to Baghdad and to Turkestan, had visited the Amir at Kabul, and thence moved on to Buner, where he became custodian of a well known zaiat or shrine, and about the middle of July he set himself to work on the credulity of the Swatis. But he was generally accounted mad and his assertions that he could feed thousands from a single pot of rice, and turn the bullets of the enemy, were not generally accepted. On the 26th July he appeared at Thana, which is the Khan Khel, or ruling village, of the Swat district in which Malakand and Chakdara are situated, and not far from them with a following of but a few boys. Here he announced that he was about to turn the Feringhi out of Malakand, and finding it still somewhat difficult to obtain a following, he is said to have actually made a start on the Malakand with his half-fledged supporters, asserting that, if the men of Thana would not help him, the intervention of heavenly hosts would complete the defeat of the enemy, and that in the distribution of loot that would certainly follow, the Thana people must certainly stand out. This was too much for the cupidity of the Swati. About a thousand joined his standard, the Khan of Thana himself taking a comfortable view of the proceedings from the back seat of a tonga which was driven after the rabble, and a sudden rush was made—so sudden and so determined that the Political Officer at Malakand (Major Deane) had barely time to issue his warning when the tide broke against Malakand. Once the action commenced, tribespeople flocked in from every quarter, and the fury of their fighting when their blood was up is evidenced by every officer who witnessed it. General Meiklejohn, who commanded, told me that when the cavalry was able to act in the open against these half-armed people, he saw them turn on the cavalry to meet their charge when sticks and stones were frequently all they had as weapons of offence. We need not think of the Swatis as a degenerate and cowardly race any more. They fought like the Arab races of the Soudan—like Zulus—like Afridis, and we may be thankful that they were not armed like Afridis.

NAGPUR NOTES.

PLAGUE AT BHANDARA.

AT last we have the plague near us. It has made its appearance at Bhandara and Hinganghat, where there have been a few deaths, but it is believed that these are imported cases. Precautionary measures are being taken against its importation into Nagpur by the prohibition of the sale of tickets from Tharsee, Salwa, Khat and Bhandara on the one side, and from Hinganghat and stations lower down on the G. I. P. Railway. It is believed that the great mela held at Korari and Ramtek will be prohibited by the Chief Commissioner. We have a plague officer, Captain Hammon, I.M.S., with us fortunately, so that we may depend upon every possible means of precaution being adopted to prevent the [illegible]vent of the unwelcome visitor.—A [illegible] tiger was killed by one of our native of [illegible]es, the other day, about six miles from [illegible] said the brute killed and eat a child, in [illegible] woman the day previous to gettir Matricul[illegible] the local guilds annual picnic [illegible] at the Telinkheri Garden [illegible] management of our worthy chaplain, includ[illegible] Barlow, and his popular wife. Both old [illegible] young enjoyed themselves immensely, and all the arrangements were perfect.—The Dewali festival has come and gone; without any disturbance. Among the private houses decorated on the occasion were those belonging to Raja Seth Gokuldas, Bunsi Lal Abirchand and Raja Raghoojee Rao; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co.'s premises, as well as Messrs. Narayan Swamy and Co.'s store were also beautifully illuminated.—For the Berar-cup the Bengal Nagpur Railway Rifles and the Nagpur Volunteers competed. The Berar rifles did not appear. Before the 500 yards distance was arrived at, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers had broken all their plates while the Nagpur Volunteers dropped only one plate throughout. Colonel Wynne, A.D.C., sent a telegram to the Adjutant congratulating the corps on their success again.—On Tuesday last the Chief Commissioner paid a visit to St. Francis de Sales' College, and was presented with an address of welcome by the pupils of the institution. In honour of the occasion the students were granted a holiday.—In celebration of the Diwali festival, a pan-supari party was given at the house of Messrs. Abirchand Bansilal, at which several European officers and their people were present. Among them were Messrs. H. F. Mayes; W. A. Nedham; M. W. Fox-Strangways; A Silcock; H. J. Stanyon; Col. Hutcheson.—In addition to his own duties, Mr. W M Crawford, I. C. S., has been placed on special duty in the General Secretariat.—The Chief Commissioner leaves Nagpur on his cold weather tour on the 29th instant, and will not be back till the 19th January next, which means an extended jaunt.—The General election of candidates for memberships of the Nagpur Municipal Committee will be held in January next. The dates will be notified hereafter.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN BUCKLE, No. 8 Company Eastern Division R. A., has been appointed Gunner Instructor, Aden.

Captain Barnard, 6th Punjab Infantry, remains permanently in civil employ.

Captain Scott, Royal Sussex, Provost Marshal, Khyber Brigade, rejoins his regiment shortly.

Lieutenants Gib and Stewart are appointed permanent Wing Officers in the 32nd Pioneers and the 16th Bombay Infantry respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Badgeley, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command Military Works, and Major Firrier, R. E., will revert to the Home establishment on expiry of his furlough.

The death of Assistant Surgeon G. Ringrow occurred at Bombay yesterday.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutinant-Colonel Crofts, Indian Medical Staff; Majors Passy, Military Accounts, and Wilmer, 19th. B. I., Captain Beamies, 19th B. I. Lieutenants W. Muscroft, Central India Horse, J. Muscroft, 2-1st Gurkhas, and Faunce, 12th Madras Infantry, Second-Lieutenant Stace, Unattached List.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn who succeeds to the Rohilkhand District on the 8th December has arrived at Karachi on return from leave.

The following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Legh, 16th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Bolland, 8th B. I, for three months. Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, 1st Sikhs, for two months. Lieutenant Lloyd, 24th M I, for one month. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, civil employ, till the 16th March next.

SIMPLICITY OF GREAT MEN.

THE simplicity and ignorance of great men from the subject of an entertaining article by Mr. Michael MacDonagh in the current number of the "Cornhill Magazine." There are, he says, many amusing examples of the infantile ignorance of judges, such as the late Lord Coleridge's "Who is Connie Gilchrist?" Sir Henry Hawkins' "What is hay?" and Earl Halsbury's "Who was Pigott?" In a libel action by a lady journalist against Mr. Gilbert a few years ago. Sir E. Clarke read from a book of the plaintiff's a description of Chopin's "umbershaded hair." Lord Russell of Killowen's face assumed a look of blank astonihment. "What shade!" said he. "Umbershade," replied Sir Edward. "Yes, but what shade is that!" pressed the Chief Justice. The Britith jury could stand it no longer. "Brown, my lord—brown they all cried with one voice; and th[illegible] case proceeded.

Mr. Justice Ball, an Irish Judge, was [illegible] his amusing manifestations of ignoran[illegible] they were real or pretended has n[illegible] established. He tried a case in whi[illegible] dicted for robbery at the house o[illegible] The first witness was the young [illegible] widow, who identified the prisoner as [illegible] entered the house and smashed her m[illegible]est. "Do you say that the prisoner at the bar br[illegible] your mother's chest?" said the Judge, in astonishment. "He did, my Lord," answered the girl; he jumped on it till he smashed it entirely." The Judge turned to the Crown counsel and said, "How is this! Why is not the prisoner indicted for murder! If he smashed this poor woman's chest in the way the witness has described he must surely have killed her." "But my Lord," said the counsel, "it was a wooden chest!"

Some men were indicted at the Cork Assizes for riot and assault before the same Judge. The prisoners had beaten two labourers who were drawing turf from a bog belonging to an obnoxious landlord One of the witnesses said in the course of his evidence, "As we came near to the bog we saw the prisoners fencing along the road." "Eh! what do you say the prisoners were doing" asked Mr. Judge Ball. "Fencing my Lord." "With what" "Spades and shovels my Lord." The Judge looking amazed, said to the Crown counsel, "Can this be true, Am I to understand that peasants in this part of the country fence along the roads, using spades and shovels for foils." "I can explain it, my Lord," said the counsel. "The prisoners were making a ditch, which we call a fence in this part of the country."

A RUSSIAN ENIGMA.

THE Hon. Mrs. Atholl Forbes writes in "Good Words," When Catherine II. of Russia made her bold stroke for the throne, in 1762, her chief advisers and abettors were the Counts Gregory and Alexis Orlov, who consequently became equal participants of her favours. Gregory, the elder, was empty-headed but exceedingly handsome; Alexis was masterful, sensual, and of an energetic, restless temperament, which was evidently inherited from their forefather, a Strelitz named Ivan, sur-named Orel, which signifies an eagle. He, with hundreds of others, had been condemned to death by Peter the Great after the rebellion at Moscow in 1698, and owed his life to the perfect *sangfroid* he exhibited when, finding the portion of the beam which served as a block for whole ranks encumbered with the head of one of his companions, he kicked it away, saying, "This is my place; it must be clear." This act, which was witnessed by the Emperor, roused his admiration; he granted him a pardon forthwith and placed him in a regiment of the line, where he so distinguished himself that he acquired the rank of officer, and consequently the title of noble, which remained in the family.

The ambition to divest Russia of its Oriental character and to introduce European men and manners, initiated by Peter, was carried out to the letter by Catherine, who taught her courtiers to feel and enjoy the fascinations of French life, while at the same time she had the wit to make her subjects forget her German extraction by selecting her Ministers entirely from the people. The principal of these were Gregory Orlov, Galatzin, Potemkin, Romantzov, and Panin, . . . Adventurers and adventuresses sprang up like mushrooms. One of these was a lady who claimed to be the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth, and therefore the rightful heir to the throne. Her career, not entirely an unblemished one, and the manner in which she was entrapped by Count Alexis Orlov, was one of the sensations of the day. Before relating her story, however, it is necessary to record

THE POSITIONS HELD BY THE TWO BROTHERS

at Court. Gregory remained at Catherine's right hand, invested with the title of Prince, having apartments in the royal palace, with communication to Catharine's private rooms by means of sliding panels in the walls; while it fell to Alexis to guard her half-foolish husband Peter III., and, in concert with his fellow-officers, Teplov and Prince Feodor Bariatinski, to put an end to his life, which is said to have been done in a most barbarous manner in the castle of Ropcha, though whether or not with the Empress's sanction has never transpired. Count Alexis was then about twenty-six years of age, and is described as being remarkable for his "immense height, athletic form, muscular power, and surprising ability. An enormous gash which he had received in the face during a quarrel had not completely effaced the primitive beauty of his features." Such a man, then, was the second favourite, who was given the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the order of St. Andrew, the highest in the Empire, and in addition to this the key as Chamberlain, with right of entry to the Empress's rooms at any hour of the day or night. The war with Turkey, which then broke out, furnished him with an opportunity of

JUSTIFYING THIS EXTRAORDINARY PROMOTION,

and of which he promptly availed himself by submitting a plan for a naval expedition in the Archipelago, and obtaining the command, with Admiral John Elphinstone and Captain Greig as Chief officers; the latter afterwards becoming Admiral in his place. By an arrangement with the Archduke of Tuscany, Leghorn was made the headquarters of the fleet, and at the desire of the Empress the British Consul there, Sir John Dick, with the permission of King George III., was appointed Russian agent, but in a private capacity, receiving in 1770, as an acknowledgment of his services, the Order of St. Anne set round with diamonds, with a letter from Count Panin conveying the thanks of her Imperial Majesty, and her Ministers. When Count Alexis had occasion to be at Leghorn he resided chiefly with St. John, but he had also a residence at Pisa where he spent the intervals in the campaign, during one of which he signalised himself, to the horror and disgust of the inhabitants, by his seduction of the poetess, Madelaine Morelli, soon after she had been crowned with laurel at the Capital in 1771. It was shortly after this event that,

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY APPEARED ON THE SCENES.

Although the bearer of many names, to the end she remained nameless. Born no one knows where, educated no one knows how, yet mistress of several languages, she first became known to the public in London, where she lived in great style in Company with a certain Van Toers, the son of a Dutch merchant at Ghent, from which place he had fled, leaving wife, child and creditors.

Madame de Tremouille, as she was then called, had lived previously in Ghent under the name of Scholl, and prior to that in Berlin under that of Frank. She remained in London until forced by creditos to move on, but only to reappear in Paris. Here it was as the Princess Vlodomir that she set up house, with a numerous suite, among which were two German Barons. The Barons, needless to relate, were as enigmatical as the princess one of whom on being arrested for debt proved to be Van Toers, the prodigal son of the Dutchman. While at Venice she persuaded the Sultan of Turkey to support her claim to the throne and actually to embark her in one of ships with all her suite for Constantinople, but owing to a storm the vessel was obliged to take refuge in the harbour of Ragusa. Here tuey landed, and accommodation was provided for her by the French Consul placing his house at her disposal. While under his roof she addressed

A LETTER TO COUNT ALEXIS ORLOV,

then with the fleet at Leghorn, enclosing a copy of the Empress Elizabeth's will and claiming her right to the Russian throne; which document she entrusted to Mr. Wortley Montagu to deliver. The Count forwarded the letter straight to Catherine, who sent immediate instruction to secure her person at all risks, and if the authorities of the town refused to give her up, to bombard it at once. This gives colour to the idea that there was some sort of foundation to her claim. . . . Although Catherine failed to elicit her real identity during her life, some discovery must have been made after her death, for a curious fact came to light some years later. The French Minister at Petersburg had a demand put before him by a French subject for a sum of fifty-two thousand livres, being a debt of the Princess Vlodomir during her stay in Paris in 1772. The Marquis de Verac, never having heard of such a person, proceeded to make inquiries. These were abruptly stopped: the Princess, he was informed, was dead, and all her debts had been paid, but if the claim in question was sent in a settlement would be made. On reviewing the whole evidence it would appear that the unfortunate woman was herself unaware of the identity of her parents: in her youth she had been taken from place to place, her high birth spoken of in ambiguous terms, and finally had received the will of the Empress Elizabeth anonymously during her stay at Mannheim. But whether she was of royal birth or not, it was manifestly necessary for Catherine, who had plumped herself upon the throne to silence any possible pretensions.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, NOVEMBER 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—1, 48, 311 part 2, and 217.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns 47, 27 and 283. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton in F. Anthem—But the Lord is Mindful—Mendelssohn. Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 52, 163 and 50.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, (Plain.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 48, 47 and 53.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)

9-30 a.m.—Mr. F. J. Clark.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. Anderson.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Ps. 96 1-7. Hymns 15, 133 and 247.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 3, 123, 125 and 347 2nd tune.

FORT CHAPEL (CATHOLIC.)
Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon in Hindustani,
7 a.m.—Holy Mass.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Sermon (the first of a series on the true Church of Christ) by Father Hoene, S.J., and Benediction.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 293, 284 and 282. Psalms 130, tune 97.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 47, 50 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 49, 51 and 226.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
C. M. S. Second Jubilee.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young. Address by Mr. Frank Anderson.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel. The offertories will be given to the C. M. S. Centenary Western India.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey. Alms for the S. P. G.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 48, 311 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 51, 47 and 52.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

[illegible] Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 46, 222 [illegible]

[illegible] (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
[illegible]'s Dock.
[illegible] Sermon, Chaplain J. C. Dearden.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BICYCLE stealing has by no means gone out of fashion though we have not heard so much of it lately. Some people now insure their machines.

It is evil news that the influenza fiend is out and about once more. We were just beginning to forget that such a thing had ever existed.

You will soon be able to blow up your own furniture by way of exercise, without the use of gunpowder, dynamite or other explosives. A recently patented notion is to inflate the seats, arms and back of chairs, sofas, &c., with air, the articles being padded with pneumatic cushions instead of the usual stuffed ones.

A bachelor one day sat the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, and at the same time computing cost. He is still a bachelor.

In matters appertaining to telephone we are a long way behind Vienna. Recent experiments have shewn that the dust clinging to the dresses of the telephone girls when they arrive at work finds its way to the instrument, and brings about a disturbance in the telephonic service. To avoid this the girls will now be required to wear a uniform provided by the government during office hours. The girls are also compelled to take off their boots, and substitute for them a slipper-like shoe.

A young lady would be right in bowing to a gentleman by whom she had been taken in to dinner. She should bow to him on meeting again after an introduction by a mutual friend. She should not bow if she has merely talked when casually meeting at a friend's house, when no introduction took place. Women generally bow to each other simultaneously, but, as a matter of fact, a married lady should bow first to an unmarried one; and a lady of higher rank should take the initiative. If a lady bowed to a gentleman of her acquaintance who was accompanied by a friend, no acknowledgment need be made to the stranger, though both men would raise their hats.

The President of the Royal Institution of Public Health recently called attention to the undeniable fact that "the mean duration of life is greater among married men than is the case with the celibates:" But he also went on to give the reason—" because no doubt the former are better taken care of." This view has been severely criticised by another authority, who declares that "Married men are longer lived, not necessarily because they are married, but because they were probably the best of bachelors, in the best position to marry, to afford home comforts and medical advice. As bachelors they went tnrough a process of selection, the judges being the female whose reasoning powers may not be good but whose instinct is well known to be excellent."

Are elder brothers an aid to matrimony? asks a lady journalist, who then goes on to answer her own question. Most decidedly so, she says, for not only do they frequently introduce eligible young men to their sisters; but they serve as decoys, whereby these same eligible gentlemen are invited to the house. Again, the elder brother is useful as a chaperone, when materfamilias is otherwise engaged, and numerous are the girls who have met their fate while under the espionage of a fraternal relative. I knew a girl who was taken to a scientific conversazione by her brother, and there introduced to a leading professional light, whom she shortly afterwards married; and she used to say, "it is all owing to Frank that I am so happy; but for him I should perhaps never have met my husband." Timid lovers, too, find brothers very useful. A man who could never screw up courage to ask straight out if the sister is at home finds no difficulty whatever in inquiring if Mr John is within. It matters little if he be in or out; he has been used as a stepping-stone towards his sweetheart, and thereby done all that was necessary.

In a society in which snobbishness—the variety which Thackeray whipped with his scorn—is happily decreasing every day, it is strange (writes Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon in the *Lady's Pictoria*) how often one comes across an exaggerated specimen of the snob feminine. There was a time indeed when the snob was usually of the masculine gender; but nowadays, with increased feminine freedom and unrestricted opportunities for social intercourse, the snob, or "hanger-on," is as often as not a woman more or less agreeable to look upon. Sometimes she is a married woman, for the hanger-on may have married for her own special reasons, and pursues her enterprising way by means of—or in spite of—her husband; but more often this specially modern product of our civilisation is a single woman of any age from twenty to fifty. She is, in short, one of those unfortunate beings, who, having no life of their own, are reduced to the necessity of living other peoples, of snatching what spurious credit they can from being known as the friend of this personage or of that. At this time of year especially, when the shooting of fat brown birds would seem to be the specially business of existence, you may meet her tolerably often. There are two well-marked varieties of the genus who are unmistakble. The first kind of hanger-on has a passion for great houses, for resounding titles, for associating with folks who are "in the movement," and whose names you see in the newspapers every day. The second variety of the feminine hanger-on is she who is enamoured of celebrities. Miss Ella Dixon contributes in the course of her article brief piquant sketches of each "variety."

There has just been published by the Womens Institute, "A Dictionary of Employments Open to Women, with Details of Wages, Hours of Work, and other Information." The "Dictionary" has been compiled by Mrs. Philipps, Miss Marion Edwardes, Miss Janet Tuckey, and Miss E. Dixon. The information is extensive and curious. The "Dictionary" gives instructions how to prepare for an infinite variety of callings ranging from the medical and teaching professions to the trade of newspaper vendor, "Dog-walker," or "Salvation Army, officer in." "Dog-walking" means exercising the pets of owners too lazy or too much occupied to do it for themselves. As a writer in the *Times* observes, "it sounds lucrative at half-a-crown an hour, but much depends on the dog." It will be news to most lawyers that one lady has, for many years, practised as a conveyancer. A mingled tone of reproach and hopefulness underlies the bald statement that "up to the present, no woman has been the editor of a daily newspaper!" "Wife" and "poet" both figure in the list. We miss any mention of brewing, though the evidence heard by the Liquor Commission showed that at least one lady—Mrs. Lovibond—has been successful in that line. But the occupations included are far more astonishing than the few omissions. Study of the dictionary leads to the conclusion that there are very few employments which are not open to women.

In laying down his office, the outgoing Rector of Berlin University said that before any further concessions could be granted to women wishing to study their preparatory education must be conducted on an entirely new system. When this transition period had been passed, under the regulating hand of the Government, the admission of ladies to lectures would be greatly facilitated and there was even a possibility of their being placed on an equal footing with their male colleagues. The new Rector, Professor Waldeyer, in his inaugural address, confessed that he had formerly been a strong opponent of the "women's movement," but entirely in the interest of women themselves, in the conviction that the natural calling of woman was to exercise the duties of a house-wife. Lately, however, he had recognised that the movement was not an artificial one, and that economical conditions were compelling women to seek new pursuits. He perfectly understood why they should direct their energies to the medical profession, and remarked that the present arrangements for allowing them to follow a medical course at the University (the Professor might have said of preventing them from following) are only temporary. After such pronounced views from two such eminent authorities, there can be little doubt (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that the question of the advancement of the higher education of woman, which has lagged somewhat of late, will occupy the official mind to a greater degree in the near future and with some prospect of more kindly treatment. It is significant that the number of lady students increased from 212 in the year before to 352 last year.

It is very satisfactory to find (says the *Lady's Pictorial*) that the result of investigation into the case of the recent sensational suicide in Berlin shows that the Princess Troubestskoy who took her life was a different person altogether from the lady of the same name whois so well known to the reading public of America and England. The original announcement of the unhappy incident led to misapprehension in various quarters, and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the mystery has now been cleared up, and that it has been decisively shown that the gifted American writer and the subject of the tragic event in Berlin were wholly unconnected with each other, the confusion of identity being due to the fact that both bore an unusual and ancient name.

In its "Notes" the other day the *St. James's Gazette* said "Mr. Leiter had presented Lord Curzon of Kedleston with a house—No. 1, Carlton House-terrace—in commemoration of the fact that his daughter, Lady Curzon, is the first American lady to become Vicereine of India. "Of course (writes "C. R. T." to our contemporary), you are aware of the fact (though Mr. Leiter evidently is not) that Lady Curzon can never be Vicereine of India; she will be simply the wife of the Viceroy. Of course, strictly speaking, during the reign of a Queen there is no such title as Viceroy—it ought to be rather Vicereine just as there are among lawyers no K. Cs. but Q. Cs. only.

The news of Lady Martin's death will recall to many of the elder among us tender memories of the lady of their youthful adoration—Helen Faucit. Beautiful exceedingly; like a lady from a far country. Once an admirer of this most gracious actress and gentle lady always an admirer. All comparison with her successors is treason, even with Miss Mary Anderson, whose statuesque and perfect beauty, they vow, was not more Grecian; or with Miss Ellen Terry, whose charm of tender womanliness is not greater. To them she is the one and only one. Though her going on the stage was a pure accident (says a contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*) she came of true histrionic stock. Her mother was an actress; so was her sister, Harriet Faucit (Mrs. Bland), a lady of bright repute. It happened in this wise. She was helping her sister in rehearsing the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet"—she was only fourteen—when Mr. Willis Jones, manager of the local theatre (the girls were at Richmond), overheard her, and at that town she appeared as Juliet. That was sixty-five long years ago! Three seasons later she made her bow at Covent Garden as Julia in "The Hunchback," a test character for debutantes ever since Sheridan Knowles created it; and then played in such parts as Margaret in Mrs Jeanna Baillie's "The Separation," Mrs. Haller in "The Stranger," and other roles which, conventional and stilted as they appear to us now, were as keenly in sympathy with the feeling of the day as Dulcie Larondie or Paula Tanqueray with our sentiment of to-day. Better fortune befel her in Juliet, Constance ("King John,") Katherine ("Taming of the Shrew") and Beatrice, all played at Covent Garden when Shakespeare was a cult, and Mr. Charles Kemble reigned. Over Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, and Desdemona men fought as to which was best rendered by the queen of Shakspearean representatives; but all yielded the palm to the perfection of her Rosalind. It is from the critics contemporary with her prime that we obtain the best picture of her in this character. "Her words sparkled on her lips as if they were the very offspring of the moment or deepened into tenderness as if her very Orlando were thrilling her heart with tones that are but the faint echoes of her own emotion."



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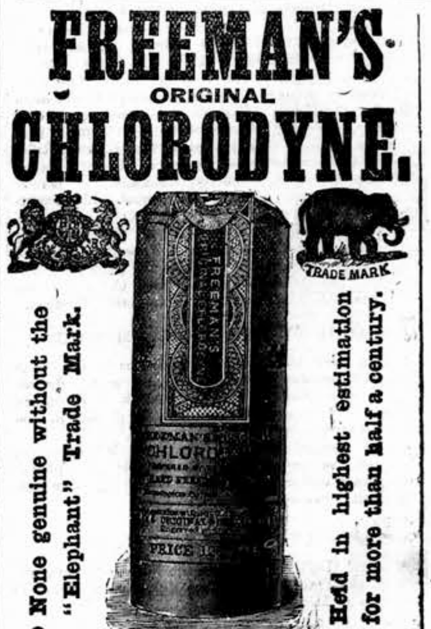
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